PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-096547/10.
XX
PT Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
PT or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 483pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116
||||||.||.||||||||
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1547
ADL81336
ID ADL81336 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL81336;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP primer #86.
XX
KW asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023215-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

```
XX
PA   (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA   (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA   (EERD/) EERDEWEGH P V.
PA   (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA   (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA   (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA   (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA   (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
PI   Keith T,  Little RD,  Eerdewegh PV,  Dupuis J,  Del Mastro RG;
PI   Simon J,  Allen K,  Pandit S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT   asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT   obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS   Example 10; SEQ ID NO 148; 485pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC   nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC   and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC   hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC   bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC   present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4145 AAAACCCCAGCTTCTCCC 4162
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db          1 AAAGCCACAGCTTCTCCC 18


RESULT 1548
ADM29999
ID   ADM29999 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   ADM29999;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003190611-A1.
XX
PD   09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907728.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
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PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020978/02.
XX
PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT e.g., tumor or for tissue typing.
XX
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116
||||||||||||||||||
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1549
ADM28993
ID ADM28993 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM28993;
XX
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4R related primer SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW type 1 diabetes; detection; polymorphism; interleukin 4; IL4;
KW interleukin 13; IL13; immunology; molecular biology; autoimmune disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis; ulcerative colitis;
KW pernicious anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; primer;
KW ss; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 16.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1405921-A1.
XX
PD 07-APR-2004.
XX
PF 01-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00022242.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2002; 2002US-00264965.
PR 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00267844.
XX
PA (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-318714/30.
XX
PT Detecting an individual's risk for autoimmune diseases, in particular
PT type 1 diabetes, by determining sequence variants or polymorphisms
PT present at the IL-4 and IL-13 loci.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 32; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for determining an individual's
CC risk for type 1 diabetes. The method comprises detecting the presence of
CC a type 1 diabetes-associated polymorphism in the interleukin 4 (IL4) or
CC IL13 loci in a nucleic acid sample of the individual, where the presence
CC of the polymorphism indicates the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes.
CC The human IL4 and IL13 genes are located on chromosome 5. Also described
CC is a kit for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes,
CC comprising one or more sequence-specific oligonucleotide each
CC individually comprising a sequence that hybridises under stringent
CC conditions to a type 1 diabetes-associated IL4 or IL13 polymorphism, and
CC instructions to use the kit to determine the individual's risk for type 1
CC diabetes. Detection of one or more IL4 or IL13 polymorphisms in a nucleic
CC acid sample of an individual, is useful for the determination of the
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The methods and compositions of
CC the present invention are also useful in the field of immunology and
CC molecular biology, in particular for detecting an individual's risk for
CC autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis,
CC ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic
CC lupus erythematosus and inflammatory bowel disease. The present sequence
CC represents a primer for human IL4 receptor (IL4R), which is used in the

```
CC   exemplification of the present invention. The human IL4R gene is located
CC   on chromosome 16.
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3965 CAGGGCCTCTGCTGGACA 3982
              | ||||||||||||| ||
Db          2 CTGGGCCTCTGCTGGTCA 19


RESULT 1550
ADO06321
ID   ADO06321 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   ADO06321;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO PCR primer #131.
XX
KW   Human; PRO; ss; affinity purification; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6686451-B1.
XX
PD   03-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902775.
XX
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Desnoyers L,  Goddard A,  Godowski PJ,  Gurney AL,  Mather JP;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-106364/11.
XX
PT   New antibodies binding PRO polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, or in
PT   diagnostic assays for the PRO polypeptides, or for the affinity
PT   purification of PRO polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural
PT   sources.
XX
PS   Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 445pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antibody that binds to a human PRO
CC   polypeptide. The invention also relates to human PRO polynucleotides
CC   encoding the PRO polypeptides of the invention. The antibody is a
CC   monoclonal or humanised antibody, or is an antibody fragment, and is
CC   preferably labelled. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic
CC   assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant
CC   cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC   used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116
              |||||| || ||||||||
Db          2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19


RESULT 1551
ADL60380/c
ID   ADL60380 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   ADL60380;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human organic anion transport protein SNP region #106.
XX
KW   gene therapy; human; OATP2; cMOAT; hepatic disease; metabolic disease;
KW   inflammatory disease; cardiovascular disease; hyperproliferative disease;
KW   neurological disease; infectious disease; liver disease;
KW   high cholesterol; hypertension; congestive heart failure;
KW   coronary heart disease; cancer; wound healing; ds; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004068096-A1.
XX
PD   08-APR-2004.
XX
PF   20-SEP-2002; 2002US-00252155.
XX
PR   21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324172P.
PR   27-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333700P.
XX
PA   (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA   (HUIL/) HUI L.
PA   (KIRC/) KIRCHGESSNER T.
XX
PI   Tsuchihashi Z,  Hui L,  Kirchgessner T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-304621/28.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human OATP2 or cMOAT protein, useful in
PT   diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases or disorders, e.g.
PT   inflammatory, cardiovascular, hyperproliferative, neurological or
PT   infectious diseases.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 156; 296pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid derived from a human
CC   gene encoding a protein, i.e. human OATP2 protein or human cMOAT protein,
CC   where the nucleic acid comprises at least one polymorphic position The
CC   nucleic acid and the encoded protein, kits and composition are useful in
CC   diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases or disorders, e.g. hepatic,
CC   metabolic, inflammatory, cardiovascular, hyperproliferative,
CC   neurological, infectious diseases, liver disease, high cholesterol,
CC   hypertension, congestive heart failure or coronary heart disease and
CC   cancer and promotes wound healing. The present sequence represents the a
CC   human organic anion transport protein SNP region.
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4743 CCATCCTCACCTCATTAT 4760
              | ||||||||||||||| |
Db         18 CAATCCTCACCTCATTGT 1


RESULT 1552
ADN62486
ID   ADN62486 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   ADN62486;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2004  (first entry)
```

XX
DE Human NOV43a RTQ-PCR reverse primer.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; diabetes; obesity; infectious disease; anorexia;
KW cancer-associated cachexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; chronic disease; primer; RTQ-PCR;
KW real time quantitative PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004043382-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092900.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274191P.
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274194P.
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274322P.
PR 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274849P.
PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275579P.
PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276776P.
PR 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276994P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277239P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277321P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277327P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277338P.
PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277791P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277833P.
PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278152P.
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278894P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036P.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279344P.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279995P.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280233P.
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280802P.
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280822P.
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280900P.
PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281444P.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283675P.
PR 30-APR-2001; 2001US-0287424P.
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288066P.
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288342P.
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528P.
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291190P.
PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099P.
PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240P.
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294485P.
PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294889P.
PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294899P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299027P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299303P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299310P.
PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304354P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309198P.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312903P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318462P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318770P.
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325430P.
PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380P.
PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335301P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332172P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332271P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332272P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184P.
PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272P.
PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332094P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185P.
PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
XX
PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA (PENA/) PENA C E A.
PA (LILL/) LI L.
PA (ZERH/) ZERHUSEN B D.
PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
PA (JIWW/) JI W.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
PA (FERN/) FERNANDES E R.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (LIUY/) LIU Y.
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
PA (ZHON/) ZHONG H.
PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
PA (LEPL/) LEPLEY D M.
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
XX
PI Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Li L;
PI Zerhusen BD, Gusev VY, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R;
PI Patturajan M, Gangolli EA, Vernet CAM, Guo XS, Tchernev VT;
PI Fernandes ER, Casman SJ, Malyankar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y;
PI Anderson DW, Spaderna SK, Catterton E, Leite MW, Zhong H;
PI Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger DK, Burgess CE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-225693/21.
XX
PT New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes,
PT infection or obesity, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
PT pharmacogenomics.
XX
PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 759; 786pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide (designated NOVX, or
CC NOV1-NOV127) comprising a sequence selected from 178 fully defined amino
CC acid sequences (and their mature forms, variants and fragments). Also
CC included are an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVx, a vector
CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell comprising the vector, methods for
CC determining the presence or amount of the polypeptide or the nucleic acid
CC molecule in a sample, methods for determining the presence of or
CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of expression
CC of the above polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule in a first mammalian
CC subject, a method for identifying an agent that binds to the above
CC polypeptide, a method for identifying a potential therapeutic agent for
CC use in the treatment of a pathology that is related to aberrant
CC expression or physiological interactions of the polypeptide, a method of
CC screening for a modulator of activity or of latency or predisposition to
CC a pathology associated with the polypeptide and a method for modulating
CC the activity of the polypeptide cited above. The composition and methods
CC are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases such as
CC diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated

CC cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease or
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders,
CC dyslipidaemias, and other chronic diseases. These may also be used in
CC chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine and
CC pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also useful as vaccines. The
CC present sequence is an RTQ-PCR (real time quantitative PCR) primer used
CC to assay tissue specific expression of a NOVX mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3285 CCCCAGCCTGAAGGAGCT 3302
||||||| |||||||| |
Db 1 CCCCAGCTTGAAGGAGAT 18

RESULT 1553
ADM94924/c
ID ADM94924 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM94924;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE TS-associated gene siRNA sense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:85.
XX
KW testicular seminoma; diagnosis; testicular seminoma-associated gene;
KW cytostatic; vaccine; human; small interfering RNA; siRNA; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004031410-A2.
XX
PD 15-APR-2004.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2003; 2003WO-JP011711.
XX
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414677P.
XX
PA (ONCO-) ONCOTHERAPY SCI INC.
PA (UYTY ) UNIV TOKYO.
XX
PI Nakamura Y, Katagiri T;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-330203/30.
XX
PT Diagnosing, treating or preventing testicular seminoma (TS) or a
PT predisposition to developing TS in a subject, comprises determining a
PT level of expression of a TS-associated gene.
XX
PS Claim 35; SEQ ID NO 85; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for diagnosing testicular
CC seminoma (TS) or a predisposition to developing TS in a subject. The
CC method comprises determining a level of expression of a TS-associated
CC gene in a patient derived biological sample, where an increase or
CC decrease of the level compared to a normal control level of the gene
CC indicates that the subject suffers from or is at risk of developing TS.
CC Also described: (1) a TS reference expression profile, comprising a
CC pattern of gene expression of two or more genes, i.e. TS 1-939; (2) a
CC method of screening for a compound for treating or preventing TS; (3) a
CC kit comprising a detection reagent which binds to two or more nucleic
CC acid sequences, i.e. TS 1-939; (4) an array comprising a nucleic acid
CC which binds to two or more nucleic acid sequences, i.e. TS 1-939; (5) a
CC method of treating or preventing TS in a subject; (6) a composition, for
CC treating or preventing TS, comprising a pharmaceutical amount of: (a) an
CC antisense polynucleotide or small interfering RNA against a
CC polynucleotide, i.e. TS 1-346; (b) an antibody or its fragment thereof
CC that binds to a protein encoded by any one gene, i.e. TS 1-346; and (c)
CC the compound selected by the method of (2) as an active ingredient and a
CC pharmaceutical carrier; and (7) a small interfering RNA, where the sense
CC strand comprises the nucleotide sequence of gtaggacacttcttattcg or
CC gtgatgcattgttccttca (SEQ ID NOS:85 or 86). The composition has cytostatic
CC activity, and can be used in vaccines. The method is useful diagnosing TS
CC or a predisposition to developing TS in a subject. The antisense
CC composition, siRNA composition, antibody, compound, the polynucleotide
CC and the encoded polypeptide are useful in treating or preventing TS. The
CC present sequence represents a small interfering RNA (siRNA)
CC oligonucleotide for a TS-associated gene, which is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5427 GAATAAGAAGTTACCTAC 5444
|||||||||||  |||||
Db 18 GAATAAGAAGTGTCCTAC 1

RESULT 1554
AAQ50493/c
ID AAQ50493 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ50493;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 20-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Gender detection primer.
XX
KW Gender; detection; primer; kit; test; diagnosis; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ligase chain reaction; LCR; sex determination;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP569833-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1993.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1993; 93EP-00107259.
XX
PR 15-MAY-1992; 92US-00883660.
XX
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Reynolds R;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-361094/46.
XX
PT New gender test method - by amplifying a prod. with oligo:nucleotide
PT primers and digesting with Ha III.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 14; 18pp; English.
XX
CC The primers (AAQ50493-94) are used to amplify sequence (AAQ50495). This
CC sequence is then detected using probes (AAQ50496-98) wherein one probe is
CC complementary to a region of the product common to female and male
CC samples, one is complementary to the product of X chromosomes only, and
CC one is complementary to the product of Y chromosomes only. The relative
CC binding to these probes can be used to determine the sex of the sample.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       4023 TCACTTTGTGGCTCTCCA 4040
              |||  ||||||||||||||
Db         19 TCAGCTTGTGGCTCTCCA 2


RESULT 1555
AAQ87433
ID   AAQ87433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ87433;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   25-SEP-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pfs28 gene primer PfPCR28S1.
XX
KW   Malaria; P28 protein; Pfs28; vaccine; Plasmodium falciparum; immunogen;
KW   transmission-blocking antibody; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9508631-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAR-1995.
XX
PF   22-SEP-1994;   94WO-US010720.
XX
PR   22-SEP-1993;   93US-00126593.
XX
PA   (USSH ) US SEC DEPT HEALTH.
XX
PI   Kaslow DC,  Duffy PE;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-139600/18.
XX
PT   Preventing transmission of malaria in susceptible organisms - by
PT   administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Pfs28
PT   polypeptide.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 25; 38pp; English.
XX
CC   The primers given in AAQ87433-37 (based on Plasmodium P28 conserved
CC   sequences and PCR amplification products) were used to clone the P.
CC   falciparum 3D7 Pfs28 gene. Clone p6-1 (AAQ87438) was obtained that
CC   contained the full-length coding sequence for a Pfs28 protein (AAR71378).
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 5 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   65.0%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1447 GGACATTTAATTGAGATCAG 1466
              ||: :|:||||::|||| ||
Db          1 GGWTWTYTAATWSAGATGAG 20


RESULT 1556
AAQ75579/c
ID   AAQ75579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75579;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              ||||||||| | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1557
AAQ75582/c
ID   AAQ75582 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75582;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
```

```
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1558
AAQ75580/c
ID   AAQ75580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75580;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1559
AAV25286/c
ID   AAV25286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV25286;
XX
DT   11-JUN-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer R2 for H.pylori Sig28 (fliA) gene.
XX
KW   Cytoplasmic; vaccine; prevention; treatment; infection; envelope;
KW   identification; binding compound; bacteria; life cycle; activator;
KW   inhibitor; duodenal ulcer disease; chronic gastritis; diagnosis;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Helicobacter pylori.
XX
PN   WO9737044-A1.
XX
PD   09-OCT-1997.
XX
PF   27-MAR-1997;   97WO-US005223.
XX
PR   29-MAR-1996;   96US-00625811.
PR   02-APR-1996;   96US-00758731.
PR   25-OCT-1996;   96US-00736905.
PR   28-OCT-1996;   96US-00738859.
PR   06-DEC-1996;   96US-00761318.
XX
PA   (ASTR ) ASTRA AB.
XX
PI   Smith D,  Alm RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-503122/46.
XX
PT   Helicobacter pylori nucleic acid sequences and encoded polypeptide(s) -
PT   useful in vaccines to treat or prevent H. pylori infection and for
PT   diagnosis of H. pylori infection.
XX
PS   Example; Page 108; 1145pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents a primer for the H.pylori Sig28 (fliA) gene. The
CC   amplified sequence was used to compare homology of the coding sequences
CC   of the invention with other known proteins. The protein encoded by the
CC   DNA of the invention may be used in a vaccine to prevent or treat
CC   H.pylori infection or to identify H.pylori polypeptide binding compounds,
CC   useful as potential H.pylori life cycle activators or inhibitors. The DNA
CC   and probes derived from it may be used for the identification of H.pylori
CC   in a sample and the diagnosis of H.pylori infection. Nucleic acid
CC   sequences complementary to the DNA act as antisense sequences and can be
CC   used to prevent the translation of H.pylori mRNA. Antibodies against the
CC   protein can be used in immunoassays to evaluate the abundance and
CC   distribution of H.pylori-specific antigens. The genomic sequence of
CC   H.pylori (ATCC 55679) was determined from overlapping contigs generated
CC   by mechanically shearing the bacterial DNA. The sequences were analysed
CC   for ORF of at least 180 nucleotides, and the predicted coding regions
CC   defined by computer evaluation. To identify likely H.pylori antigens for
CC   vaccine development, the amino acid sequences predicted from various ORF
CC   were analysed for significant homology to other known or exported
CC   membrane proteins. Having identified and determined the sequences of
CC   interest, particular regions can be isolated from H.pylori by PCR
CC   amplification for recombinant polypeptide production, e.g. in E. coli
CC   hosts
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5331 CTTTCCAGTTTTTACCAG 5348
              || |||||| ||||||||
Db         20 CTATCCAGTATTTACCAG 3


RESULT 1560
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```
AAT69662/c
ID   AAT69662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT69662;
XX
DT   27-AUG-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour suppressor gene ING1 reverse PCR primer 3r.
XX
KW   Tumour suppressor gene; ING1; p33ING1; breast cancer; brain cancer;
KW   diagnosis; gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
KW   neuroblastoma; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9721809-A1.
XX
PD   19-JUN-1997.
XX
PF   06-DEC-1996;   96WO-CA000819.
XX
PR   08-DEC-1995;   95US-00569721.
PR   15-NOV-1996;   96US-00751230.
XX
PA   (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX
PI   Garkavstev I,  Riabowol K;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-332781/30.
XX
PT   Isolated tumour suppressor gene, ING1 - useful to develop products for
PT   inhibiting or increasing cell proliferation, in particular for treatment
PT   or diagnosis of cancer.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 36; 63pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primer 3r (AAT69662) is complementary to nucleotides 857-876 of a
CC   full-length tumour suppressor protein p33ING1 cDNA clone (see also
CC   AAT69652). Primers 2r (AAT69661), 3r and 4r (AAT69663) were used with
CC   p33ING1 forward primers 1d and 2d (AAT69659-60) to amplify cDNA from the
CC   SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cell line and from phenotypically normal epithelial
CC   MCF-10 cells. The results showed that the 3' region of the p33ING1 gene
CC   is mutated in this neuroblastoma
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4326 AAGCCCTGGAGAAGACCA 4343
              ||||||||||||| |||
Db         20 AAGCCCTGGAGAAATCCA 3


RESULT 1561
AAT90247/c
ID   AAT90247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT90247;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   03-DEC-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-13.
XX
KW   Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
KW   unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
KW   antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine all U
FT                    are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
PN   US5645985-A.
XX
PD   08-JUL-1997.
XX
PF   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
XX
PA   (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ,  Matteucci M,  Pudlo J;
PI   Wagner R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
PT   Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT   oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT   conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 77-78; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC   2'deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
CC   comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
CC   unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
CC   enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
CC   single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
CC   7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
CC   also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
CC   enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
CC   as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC   configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC   providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1562
AAT90244/c
ID   AAT90244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT90244;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   03-DEC-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-11.
XX
KW   Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
KW   unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
KW   antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
```

```
FT                   /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
PN   US5645985-A.
XX
PD   08-JUL-1997.
XX
PF   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
XX
PA   (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ,  Matteucci M,  Pudlo J;
PI   Wagner R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
PT   Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT   oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT   conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 69-70; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine modified, T antigen
CC   RNA, triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleomonomer analogues
CC   of cytosine containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5
CC   -substituent provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of
CC   duplexes and triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA.
CC   Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH
CC   conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell permeation and
CC   uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can
CC   be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit
CC   gene expression, e.g. by its antisense configuration, for therapeutic or
CC   research purposes, and for diagnosis by providing probes or primers for
CC   specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1563
AAT90245/c
ID   AAT90245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT90245;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   03-DEC-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-21.
XX
KW   Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
KW   unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
KW   antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
FT                   (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
PN   US5645985-A.
XX
PD   08-JUL-1997.
XX
PF   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
XX
PA   (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ,  Matteucci M,  Pudlo J;
PI   Wagner R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
PT   Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT   oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT   conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 71-72; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC   2'deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
CC   comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
CC   unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
CC   enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
CC   single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
CC   7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
CC   also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
CC   enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
CC   as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC   configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC   providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1564
AAT90246/c
ID   AAT90246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT90246;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   03-DEC-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
KW   unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
KW   antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine all U
FT                   are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX
PN   US5645985-A.
XX
PD   08-JUL-1997.
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XX
PF   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
XX
PA   (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ,  Matteucci M,  Pudlo J;
PI   Wagner R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
PT   Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT   oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT   conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 75-76; 104pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC   2'deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
CC   comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
CC   unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
CC   enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
CC   single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
CC   7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
CC   also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
CC   enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
CC   as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC   configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC   providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1565
AAV85940
ID   AAV85940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV85940;
XX
DT   10-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human LRP-3 cDNA PCR primer 1960r.
XX
KW   LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KW   insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KW   glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KW   hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9846743-A1.
XX
PD   22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   15-APR-1998;   98WO-GB001102.
XX
PR   15-APR-1997;   97US-0043553P.
PR   05-JUN-1997;   97US-0048740P.
XX
PA   (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA   (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI   Todd JA,  Hess JW,  Caskey CT,  Cox RD,  Gerhold D,  Hammond H;
PI   Hey P,  Kawaguchi Y,  Merriman TR,  Metzker ML,  Nakagawa Y;
PI   Phillips MS,  Twells RCJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
PT   New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT   treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT   disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS   Claim 12; Page 115; 200pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC   receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). Nucleic acid
CC   molecules (NAMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC   individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC   The NAMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC   serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC   the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC   and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC   presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC   pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC   or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC   disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC   can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening. AAV85917 to
CC   AAV86012 represent PCR primers for obtaining human LRP-3 cDNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4793 TCCTGCCACTCAGCAGCT 4810
              || || ||||||||||||
Db          1 TCATGTCACTCAGCAGCT 18


RESULT 1566
AAV68463
ID   AAV68463 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV68463;
XX
DT   22-MAR-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligo contained activator-antisense complex spA4-anti-(M6)hTR.
XX
KW   Human; telomerase; hTR; activator-antisense complex; malignant; enzyme;
KW   cleave; brain; tumour malignant glioma; breast tumour; renal cell cancer;
KW   melanoma; prostate cancer; leukemia; polycthemia vera; myeloma; sarcoma;
KW   Hodgkin's lymphoma; Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; heavy chain disease;
KW   carcinoma; chemotherapeutic; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "Sp5'A(2'p5'A)3-Bu2"
FT   misc_feature    19. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "3'-3' internucleotide linkage"
FT   misc_feature    20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /note= "nucleotide in reverse orientation 3'-5'"
XX
PN   WO9847911-A1.
XX
```

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PD   29-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   13-APR-1998;   98WO-US007397.
XX
PR   21-APR-1997;   97US-0044507P.
PR   03-FEB-1998;   98US-00018125.
XX
PA   (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUND.
PA   (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
PI   Silverman RH,  Kondo S,  Cowell JK,  Li G,  Torrence PF;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-609972/51.
XX
PT   New RNase L activator-telomerase antisense complex - useful to inhibit
PT   telomerase activity in telomerase-expressing malignancies.
XX
PS   Example; Page 45; 81pp; English.
XX
CC   This represents an antisense oligonucleotide to the RNA component of
CC   human telomerase (hTR) comprised in the. The invention relates to an
CC   activator-antisense complex that comprises: (a) an antisense oligo,
CC   complementary to a 12-25 nucleotide portion of the RNA component of hTR,
CC   with a hydroxyl moiety at the first end; and (b) a linker attached to the
CC   first end, and (c) an activator of RNase L attached to the linker. The
CC   activator-antisense complex may be used for inhibiting the growth of a
CC   telomerase-expressing malignant cell or tumour. The complex is used to
CC   specifically cleave the ribonucleotide portion of a telomerase enzyme.
CC   The complex inhibits growth of telomerase expressing malignant cells from
CC   brain tumour malignant glioma, breast tumour, renal cell cancer,
CC   melanoma, and prostate cancer. Many other malignancies and related
CC   disorders, may be treated including various acute and chronic leukemias,
CC   polycthemia vera, Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, multiple
CC   myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, heavy chain disease, and solid
CC   tumours, including numerous sarcomas and carcinomas. The complex is
CC   preferably administered in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent,
CC   particularly either cisplatin, doxorubicin, mitomycin, daunorubicin,
CC   bleomycin, actinomycin D, or neocarzinostatin. The present sequence is an
CC   example of a modified antisense oligo comprised in an activator-antisense
CC   complex spA4-anti-(M6)hTR
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        863 CCGCAGTGCTAATGCCCT 880
              |||| |||||||||| ||
Db          3 CCGCGGTGCTAATGCTCT 20


RESULT 1567
AAV62299/c
ID   AAV62299 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV62299;
XX
DT   18-JAN-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   ING1 gene PCR primer 3r.
XX
KW   ING1 gene; p33ING1; human; apoptosis; cell death; glioblastoma;
KW   astrocytoma; meningioma; neuroblastoma; cancer; brain tumour;
KW   gene therapy; tumour suppressor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9844102-A2.
XX
PD   08-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   26-MAR-1998;   98WO-CA000277.
XX
PR   27-MAR-1997;   97US-00828158.
XX
PA   (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX
PI   Helbing CC,  Riabowol K,  Johnston RN,  Garkavtsev I;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-542700/46.
XX
PT   Modulating eukaryotic apoptosis by increasing p33ING1 activity - using
PT   p33ING1 derivatives, to induce apoptosis in cancer cells, and in the
PT   investigation of apoptotic pathways.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 35; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers (see AAV62298-302), including primer 3r, were used to examine
CC   alterations of the novel human ING1 gene (see AAV62292) in cancer cell
CC   lines. Normal diploid control cell strains and brain cancer cell lines
CC   were analysed by RT-PCR analysis. The results showed that ING1 mRNA was
CC   expressed at considerably lower levels, or not expressed at all, in
CC   glioblastoma, astrocytoma and meningioma cells, and that the 3' region of
CC   the ING1 gene is mutated in the SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cell line. ING1
CC   polynucleotides and p33ING1 polypeptides (see AAW79675) can be used to
CC   modulate apoptosis in eukaryotic cells
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4326 AAGCCCTGGAGAAGACCA 4343
              ||||||||||||  |||
Db         20 AAGCCCTGGAGAAATCCA 3


RESULT 1568
AAX18300
ID   AAX18300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX18300;
XX
DT   26-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer for telomerase coding sequence.
XX
KW   Telomerase; human; cancer; diagnosis; melanoma; skin cancer; leukaemia;
KW   neuroblastoma; breast carcinoma; colon carcinoma; lymphoma; osteosarcoma;
KW   smooth muscle cell hyperplasia; stem cell proliferation; Wilm's tumour;
KW   stem cell differentiation; organ regeneration; organ differentiation;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9901560-A1.
XX
PD   14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF   01-JUL-1998;   98WO-US013835.
XX
PR   01-JUL-1997;   97US-0051410P.
PR   21-JUL-1997;   97US-0053018P.
PR   21-JUL-1997;   97US-0053329P.
PR   04-AUG-1997;   97US-0054642P.
PR   09-SEP-1997;   97US-0058287P.
XX
PA   (CAMB-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.
XX
PI   Kilian A,  Bowtell D;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-106060/09.
```

```
XX
PT   New isolated vertebrate telomerase genes - used to develop products for
PT   treating cancers or for organ regeneration, nerve cell or brain cell
PT   growth following injury or bone marrow transplantation.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 42; 134pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding a truncated human
CC   telomerase of the invention. Primers that amplify the telomerase coding
CC   sequence can be used in a method for diagnosing cancer in a patient. The
CC   telomerase can be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening.
CC   Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used to treat cancers such as
CC   melanomas, other skin cancers, neuroblastomas, breast carcinomas, colon
CC   carcinomas, leukaemias, lymphomas, osteosarcomas or smooth muscle cell
CC   hyperplasias or skin growths. Enhancers of telomerase may be used to
CC   stimulate stem cell proliferation and differentiation (expansion of
CC   haematopoietic stem cells could be administered in the bone marrow
CC   transplant context). As well, many tissues have stem cells. Proliferation
CC   of these cells may be useful in wound healing, hair growth, treatment of
CC   disease such as Wilm's tumour, organ regeneration or differentiation
CC   after injury or diseases, nerve cell or brain cell growth following
CC   injury
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3287 CCAGCCTGAAGGAGCTAG 3304
              || |||||||||||||| |
Db          1 CCTGCCTGAAGGAGCTGG 18


RESULT 1569
AAZ04476/c
ID   AAZ04476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ04476;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1692; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4909 TGCCTTCCAGCACTAAAG 4926
              |||||||  |||||||||
Db         19 TGCCTTCATGCACTAAAG 2


RESULT 1570
AAX52412
ID   AAX52412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX52412;
XX
DT   25-JUN-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Forward PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding PRO272.
XX
KW   Secreted protein; transmembrane protein; human; enterocolitis;
KW   Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; gastrointestinal ulceration;
KW   congenital microvillus atrophy; skin disease; cell growth;
KW   abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;
KW   Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS; neuropathy; fibromodulin;
KW   dermal scarring; Usher Syndrome; Atrophia areata; anti-thrombotic;
KW   wound healing; tissue repair; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9914328-A2.
XX
PD   25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
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PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Wood WI,  Gurney AL,  Goddard A,  Pennica D,  Chen J,  Yuan J;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-229533/19.
XX
PT   New isolated human genes and polypeptides used in, e.g. treatment of
PT   gastrointestinal ulceration.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 142; 320pp; English.
XX
CC   Oligonucleotides AAX52276-532 represent PCR primers and probes used to
CC   isolate and amplify cDNA encoding secreted and transmembrane human
CC   proteins (see AAX52213-74 and AAY13344-403). The cDNA sequences are
CC   obtained from cDNA libraries, prepared from fetal lung, fetal kidney,
CC   fetal brain, fetal liver and fetal retina. The encoded polypeptides have
CC   specific uses based on their homology to known polypeptides, e.g. PRO211
CC   and PRO217 can be used for disorders associated with the preservation and
CC   maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and
CC   chronic mucosal lesions (e.g. enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,
CC   gastrointestinal ulceration and congenital microvillus atrophy), skin
CC   diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g.
CC   psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung squamous cell carcinoma of the
CC   vulva and gliomas), potent effects on cell growth and development,
CC   diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells including
CC   Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies or cancer.
CC   PRO265 can be used as for fibromodulin, e.g. for reducing dermal
CC   scarring. PRO264 can be used as a target for anti-tumor drugs. PRO533 may
CC   be used in the treatment of Usher Syndrome or Atrophia areata; PRO269 can
CC   be used as an anti-thrombotic agent; PRO287 polypeptides and portions may
CC   have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair; PRO317
CC   can be used for treating problems of the kidney, uterus, endometrium,
CC   blood vessels, or related tissue, e.g. in the heart of genital tract
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1571
AAX92201
ID   AAX92201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX92201;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1493; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2487 GACGCTAGAAGCATATGG 2504
              | | ||||||||||||||||
Db          1 GGCTCTAGAAGCATATGG 18


RESULT 1572
AAX93340/c
ID   AAX93340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX93340;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
```

```
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1582; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        558 CTTGGAGTTCCTGAAGAA 575
              ||||||||||||||| | |
Db         20 CTTGGAGTTCCTGATGCA 3


RESULT 1573
AAA13136/c
ID   AAA13136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA13136;
XX
DT   17-JUL-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   PI3K antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide ISIS# 32150.
XX
KW   Phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinase; PI3K; antisense oligonucleotide; p110;
KW   catalytic subunit; treatment; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; research;
KW   diagnostic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US6046049-A.
XX
PD   04-APR-2000.
XX
PF   19-JUL-1999;   99US-00357070.
XX
PR   19-JUL-1999;   99US-00357070.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-282691/24.
XX
PT   New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human PI3 kinase
PT   p110 delta useful for treating a disease or condition associated with PI3
PT   kinase p110 delta expression, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 16; Col 41; 35pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents a phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinase (PI3K)
CC   targeting antisense oligonucleotide. Phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinases act
CC   as downstream effectors of hormone and growth factor receptors, and have
CC   been implicated in growth factor mediated cell transformation,
CC   mitogenesis, protein trafficking, cell survival and proliferation, and
CC   many other cellular activities. PI3K is a heterodimer, consisting of a
CC   110kD catalytic subunit (p110), and an 85kD regulatory subunit (p85). The
CC   invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which target the p110
CC   delta mRNA of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise
CC   with various regions of the PI3K mRNA sequence, and inhibit the
CC   expression of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used to treat
CC   an animal, particularly human, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC   disease or condition associated with the expression of PI3K, e.g.
CC   rheumatoid arthritis or asthma. The treatment works through the
CC   modulation (preferably inhibition) of the expression of PI3K. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for research and diagnostics,
CC   in pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, in the preparation of
CC   kits for detecting the level of PI3K in a sample, and as prophylaxis,
CC   e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
CC   Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit gene expression
CC   specifically, are used to elucidate the function of particular genes, and
CC   to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological
CC   pathway
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        319 GGCTCCTCCCTCCCCTGG 336
              |||||||||| ||||||
Db         18 GGCTCCTCCCAGCCCTGG 1


RESULT 1574
AAA50392
ID   AAA50392 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA50392;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oxaloacetate hydrolase gene sequencing primer OX10.
XX
KW   Oxaloacetate hydrolase; host cell; sequencing primer; ss.
XX
OS   Aspergillus niger.
XX
PN   WO200050576-A1.
XX
PD   31-AUG-2000.
XX
```

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-DK000067.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1999; 99DK-00000231.
XX
PA (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
PI Hjort CM, Pedersen H;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-572087/53.
XX
PT Novel oxaloacetate hydrolase polynucleotides and polypeptides, used to
PT produce oxaloacetate hydrolase deficient fungal host cells.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 45; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of primer OX10, which was used as a
CC sequencing primer to determine the DNA sequence of the Aspergillus niger
CC BO1 (DSM 12665) oxaloacetate-hydrolase (OH) gene (see AAA50372) in
CC plasmid pHPI (DSM 12660). The invention relates to isolated nucleic acid
CC sequences encoding OH (see AAY95923). It further relates to mutant host
CC cells deficient in OH activity, and thereby in oxalic acid production,
CC useful for expression of recombinant proteins such as citric acid. Also
CC provided are nucleic acid constructs, vectors, host cells, and
CC recombinant methods for producing OH
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 847 AGCCAACCCACCTCCACC 864
||| |||||| |||||||
Db 3 AGCAAACCCATCTCCACC 20

RESULT 1575
AAC58426
ID AAC58426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC58426;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO272 (UNQ239) forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:52.
XX
KW Human; immune related disease; diagnosis; antiinflammatory; cardiant;
KW dermatological; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; immunosuppressive;
KW haemostatic; antithyroid; antidiabetic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW antianaemic; hepatotropic; virucide; antipsoriatic; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW osteoarthritis; spondyloarthropathy; systemic sclerosis; sarcoidosis;
KW idiopathic inflammatory myopathy; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis;
KW systemic vasculitis; autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus;
KW autoimmune thrombocytopaenia; immune-mediated renal disease;
KW demyelinating disease; hepatobiliary disease; Whipple's disease;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; gluten-sensitive enteropathy; hybridisation;
KW autoimmune disease; immune-mediated skin disease; allergic disease;
KW immunological disease; transplantation associated disease; PCR primer;
KW graft rejection; graft-versus-host-disease; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200053758-A2.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123618P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125775P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128849P.
PR 20-APR-1999; 99WO-US008615.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hebert C, Henzel W;
PI Kabakoff RC, Lu Y, Pan J, Pennica D, Shelton DL, Smith V;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Yan M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-572271/53.
XX
PT Sixty four PRO polypeptides, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
PT immune related disorders, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, osteoarthritis, thyroiditis and diabetes mellitus.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 96; 309pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes sixty four human PRO proteins which can
CC be used in the treatment of immune related diseases. The human PRO
CC proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, agonists and antagonists are useful for
CC treating and diagnosing immune related disorders. The disorders are
CC selected from systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthropathies,
CC systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune haemolytic
CC anaemia, autoimmune thrombocytopaenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,
CC immune-mediated renal disease, demyelinating diseases of the central and
CC peripheral nervous systems, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, gluten-sensitive enteropathy and Whipple's disease, autoimmune
CC or immune-mediated skin diseases, allergic diseases, immunological
CC diseases of the lung, and transplantation associated diseases including
CC graft rejection and graft-versus-host-disease. AAC58397 to AAC58578
CC represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of
CC human PRO sequences. AAC58579 to AAC58642 and AAB33414 to AAB33477
CC represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              ||||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

RESULT 1576
AAA41065
ID AAA41065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA41065;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104704.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020645-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX
PS Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        739 ACCTGGGAGCAGATGGGG 756
              |||||||||  ||||| ||
Db          2 ACCTGGGAGTAGATGAGG 19
```

RESULT 1577
AAA40838/c
ID AAA40838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA40838;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 21698.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020645-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 57; 283pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1661 TCGCTGAGCTCATCGGAA 1678
              ||||||||||||  ||||
Db         20 TCGCTGAGCTCAAGGGAA 3
```

RESULT 1578
AAA11875/c
ID AAA11875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA11875;
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31185.
XX
KW MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
KW antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6046320-A.
XX
PD 04-APR-2000.
XX
PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 77-78; 51pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antiinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAA11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5412 AAAATGAAAATAAAGGAA 5429
              ||||  ||||||  ||||||
Db         20 AAAAGGAAAATGAAGGAA 3
```

RESULT 1579
AAZ98572
ID AAZ98572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ98572;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MAPK kinase 6 inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 101469.
XX
KW Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; MAPK kinase 6; antisense;
KW sandwich assay; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6033910-A.
XX
PD 07-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.
XX
PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357073.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-269479/23.
XX
PT Novel antisense oligonucleotides used for inhibition of Mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase kinase 6 expression.
XX
PS Claim 11; Col 41; 33pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase 6.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are used to inhibit MAPK kinase 6
CC expression, and so are used to treat diseases mediated by MAPK kinase 6
CC expression. They may also be used to detect MAPK kinase 6, e.g. in
CC sandwich assays. Sequences AAZ98558-597 represent antisense oligos
CC inhibiting human MAPK kinase 6 mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3091 CTTGCCTTTGGGCTGAGA 3108
              ||||||||| | ||||||
Db          1 CTTGCCTTTCGACTGAGA 18
```

RESULT 1580
AAC60532/c
ID AAC60532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC60532;
XX
DT 31-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fra-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 109023.
XX
KW Human; fra-1; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; 2'-methoxyethyl wing; 2'-MOE wing; infection; cancer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6124133-A.
XX

PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Taylor JK, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-601552/57.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to human fra
PT -1 and which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
PT human fra-1, useful for modulating the expression of fra-1 in cells.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 41; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding fra-1. The
CC sequences may be oligodeoxyribonucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides
CC containing a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides,
CC which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. The
CC oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone and the cytidine
CC residues in the 2'-MOE wings are 5-methylcytidines. The fra-1 antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of fra-1 in
CC human cells or tissues. They can be used for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis and as research reagents and in kits. Use of the antisense
CC compounds may also be useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 531 CGGAGCCTGGGGCCGCCT 548
||| ||||||||||||
Db 18 CGGGCCCTGGGGCCGCCT 1

RESULT 1581
AAA60473
ID AAA60473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA60473;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine factor V PCR primer SEQ ID NO:51.
XX
KW Murine; factor V; FV; activated protein C; APC; anticoagulant;
KW activated protein C resistant factor V; thrombosis; screening;
KW thrombophilia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6066778-A.
XX
PD 23-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
XX
PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX
PI Ginsburg D, Cui J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-410682/35.
XX
PT New transgenic mice expressing activated protein C resistant factor V and
PT factor V null transgenic mice useful for screening anticoagulants, as
PT models for human thrombophilia and as models for testing in utero gene
PT therapy protocols.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 35; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes transgenic mice (I) and (II) containing
CC modifications in the factor V gene, where (I) expresses an activated
CC protein C (APC) resistant factor V and (II) lacks the ability to express
CC wild-type factor V. The transgenic animals (I) and (II) are useful for
CC screening compounds with anticoagulant activity. Methods from the present
CC invention, and the transgenic animals, are also useful in providing
CC models for human thrombophilia. These models are useful in providing
CC insight into the basic regulatory mechanisms of blood coagulation and
CC pathogenesis of human thrombosis. In addition, factor V null transgenic
CC mice, especially pregnant females may be used as a model system to test
CC in utero gene replacement therapy protocols. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of murine factor V,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3092 TTGCCTTTGGGCTGAGAG 3109
|||||| |||||||| ||
Db 1 TTGCCTCTGGGCTGATAG 18

RESULT 1582
AAA52673/c
ID AAA52673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA52673;
XX
DT 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Eosinophil activating peptide gene PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Eosinophil activation; human; allergy; eosinophilia; cancer;
KW inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200032630-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028773.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0111006P.
XX
PA (SEAR ) SEARLE & CO G D.
XX
PI Dotson SB, Ma X;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-465041/40.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acids derived from activated eosinophil cells useful for
PT treating allergic diseases such as asthma comprises a specific nucleotide
PT sequence.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 124; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a number of
CC nucleotide sequences which encode proteins involved in the activation of
CC eosinophils. Eosinophils are involved in immune reactions, and the genes
CC amplified by this primer, and their proteins, provide possible targets
CC for new drugs to combat diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis,
CC atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis,
CC eczema, psoriasis, emphysema, leukaemia, lymphomas, ovarian cancer,

```
CC   pneumonia, immune disorders, some connective tissue disorders, and
CC   inflammatory conditions including septic shock, arthritis, nephritis,
CC   inflammatory bowel disease and Crohn's disease
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        230 CTCACCCTCACCCTCCCT 247
              |||| ||| |||||||||
Db         20 CTCAGCCTTACCCTCCCT 3


RESULT 1583
AAC83120
ID   AAC83120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC83120;
XX
DT   23-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 15.
XX
KW   Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;
KW   cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; wheat; alfalfa;
KW   cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.
XX
OS   Zea mays.
XX
PN   WO200065040-A2.
XX
PD   02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF   13-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009975.
XX
PR   22-APR-1999;   99US-0130849P.
XX
PA   (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
XX
PI   Helentjaris TG,  Habben JE,  Sun Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-687333/67.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,
PT   with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin
PT   and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 94; 122pp; English.
XX
CC   Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -
CC   AAB35806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and
CC   DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention
CC   also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83139 which are related to
CC   the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences
CC   are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean,
CC   sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and
CC   millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as
CC   activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are
CC   also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in
CC   screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the
CC   gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme
CC   activity in screening assays of compounds, for detecting any number of
CC   allelic variants, orthologs or paralogs of the gene, and site-directed
CC   mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for
CC   recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for
CC   preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an
CC   expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for
CC   assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens
CC   to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression
CC   levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating
CC   nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of
CC   polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4620 GGAGCAGTACGAGAGGGT 4637
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 GGACCAGTACGAGAAGGT 20


RESULT 1584
AAC59853/c
ID   AAC59853 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC59853;
XX
DT   26-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide probe for human DNA clone vp22 1.
XX
KW   Secreted protein; human; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; ulcer;
KW   systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; anaemia; stroke;
KW   haematopoiesis regulation; tissue regrowth; wound healing; haemophilia;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Shy-drager syndrome; cancer;
KW   contraceptive; infection; growth inhibition; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW   psoriasis; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200055375-A1.
XX
PD   21-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007285.
XX
PR   17-MAR-1999;   99US-0124808P.
PR   17-MAR-1999;   99US-0124916P.
PR   17-AUG-1999;   99US-0149639P.
PR   01-OCT-1999;   99US-0157247P.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99US-0167824P.
PR   15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.
XX
PA   (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.
XX
PI   Valenzuela D,  Yuan O,  Hoffman H,  Hall J,  Rapiejko P;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-638211/61.
XX
PT   Novel proteins and polypeptides useful for the treatment of e.g multiple
PT   sclerosis, systemic lupus erythmatosus, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer,
PT   Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, stroke, anemia and ulcers.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 466; 493pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to 59 human secreted proteins and the nucleotide
CC   sequences encoding them. Sequences AAC59788-C59846 and AAB34687-B34745
CC   represent the proteins and their encoding nucleotide sequences, and
CC   sequences AAB34746-B34771 represent fragments of the proteins. Probes for
CC   the DNA sequences are represented by sequences AAC59847-C59596. The
CC   proteins exhibit neuroprotective, dermatological, immunosuppressive,
CC   antiinflammatory, antianaemic, nootropic, antiparkinsonian,
CC   cerebroprotective, haemostatic, vulnerary, cytostatic, antipsoriatic,
CC   antibacterial, virucide, and fungicide activity. The proteins and
CC   nucleotide sequences are useful as nutritional sources or supplements and
CC   in research. The proteins are useful for treating immune deficiency and
CC   disorders, which may be genetic or resulting from infections, autoimmune
CC   disorders such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythmatosus,
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, and for treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
CC   deficiencies such as anaemias by regulating haematopoiesis. The proteins
CC   are also useful in compositions for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament
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CC   and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, for wound healing, tissue
CC   repair and replacement and in the treatment of wounds, incisions and
CC   ulcers. Other uses include in the treatment of central and peripheral
CC   nervous system and neuropathies such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC   diseases and Shy-Drager syndrome, and mechanical and traumatic disorders,
CC   such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and stroke. The proteins may
CC   also be used as a contraceptive, and for treating coagulation disorders
CC   such as haemophilias. The protein and nucleotide sequences with cadherin
CC   activity are useful for treating cancer. Other uses for the protein
CC   include for inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing,
CC   infectious agents such as bacteria, virus, fungi and other parasites, for
CC   effecting bodily characteristics such as height, weight, hair colour,
CC   effecting biorhythms or cardiac cycles or rhythms, effecting metabolism,
CC   catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of
CC   dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors,
CC   effecting behavioural characteristics, providing analgesic effects and
CC   for treating hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1574 GGGGGAGAGGCCAGCTGT 1591
              |||||||||| ||| ||||
Db         20 GGGGGAGAGTCCATCTGT 3


RESULT 1585
ADC78542
ID   ADC78542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC78542;
XX
DT   01-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO protein-related forward PCR primer SEQ ID 222.
XX
KW   antiinflamatory; antiulcer; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; antiparkinsonian;
KW   nootropic; neuroprotective; vasotropic; chemotaxic; angiogenic;
KW   neurotrophic; osteopathic; antiasthmatic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; antidiabetic; cerebroprotective;
KW   thrombolytic; immunomodulator; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;
KW   gastrointestinal ulceration; psoriasis; cancer; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's; ALS; neuropathy; dermal scarring; wound healing;
KW   nerve repair; thrombosis; bone; cartilage formation; angiogenesis;
KW   asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder;
KW   atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; premature aging; AIDS;
KW   diabetes; stroke; gene therapy; transgenic; PRO; human; ss; primer; PCR.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200015796-A2.
XX
PD   23-MAR-2000.
XX
PF   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
XX
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Chen J,  Goddard A,  Gurney AL,  Hillan K,  Pennica D,  Wood WI;
PI   Yuan J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-271434/23.
XX
PT   Novel nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides with
PT   homology, e.g. to growth and cancer-associated antigens.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 355pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide.
CC   The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may be useful as
CC   research tools and as therapeutics for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-
CC   Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, psoriasis, cancer,
CC   Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies, dermal
CC   scarring and wound healing, nerve repair, thrombosis, bone and/or
CC   cartilage formation, angiogenesis, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple
CC   sclerosis, inflammatory disorders, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,
CC   infertility, premature aging, AIDS, diabetes complications and stroke.
CC   The molecules may also be utilised during gene therapy procedures and
CC   transgenic animal production. The current sequence is that of the PCR
CC   primer of the invention which was used to analyse the human PRO DNA of
CC   the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1586
AAF72570
ID   AAF72570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF72570;
XX
DT   24-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO polypeptide gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 222.
XX
KW   Human; PRO; dermatological; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
KW   antiparkinsonian nootropic; neuroprotective; vulnerary; cardiant;
KW   antiangiogenic; vasotropic; antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; cancer;
KW   antiarthritic; antiinfertility; antidiabetic; antiviral; diabetes;
KW   ophthalmological; gene therapy; skin disease; gastrointestinal disorder;
KW   ischaemia; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200104311-A1.
XX
PD   18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi AJ,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi CJ,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
```

PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-081051/09.
XX
PT Sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides which are useful in the
PT treatment of skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous
PT cell carcinoma) and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's
PT disease).
XX
PS Example 36; Page 180; 393pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a primer which was used in the isolation of one
CC of sixty one nucleic acids encoding novel secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating skin diseases
CC (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous cell carcinoma),
CC gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. enterocolitis), neurodegenerative
CC diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease), wound repair,
CC cardiovascular disorders (e.g. endometrial bleeding angiogenesis,
CC ischaemias such as coronary ischaemia, atherosclerosis), inflammatory
CC disorders (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis),
CC infertility, AIDS and diabetes and retinal disorders such as retinitis
CC pigmentosum. The PRO nucleic acids have applications in molecular
CC biology, including use as hybridization probes, and in chromosome and
CC gene mapping
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
|||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1587
AAH50875/c
ID AAH50875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH50875;
XX
DT 23-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour associated cDNA PCR primer #20.
XX
KW Human; cancer specific gene expression; gene therapy; PCR primer;
KW age related differential expression; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200136685-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031809.
XX
PR 17-NOV-1999; 99US-0166056P.
PR 17-NOV-1999; 99US-0166106P.
XX
PA (NYXI-) NYXIS NEURO THERAPIES INC.
XX
PI Kroes RA, Moskal JR, Yamamoto H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-355647/37.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid molecules differentially expressed in brain cancers,
PT useful for ascertaining propensity of cell for malignant phenotype or
PT ascertaining suitability of anti-neoplastic drug candidate.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 69; 82pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the sequences of 184 cDNA fragments which
CC are differentially expressed in cancer cell depending on the age of the
CC patient. They can be used to diagnose and identify treatments for
CC cancers, particularly brain cancers such as haemangioblastoma, teratoma,
CC haemangioma, glioblastoma, schwannoma, osteoma and pinealoma. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a cancer-associated cDNA of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2431 TTGGAGGATGAGAAGGGG 2448
|||||| |||||| ||
Db 20 TTGGAGGGTGAGAAGAGG 3

RESULT 1588
AAF30884/c
ID AAF30884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF30884;
XX
DT 09-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mis-matched target of ODN-MGB-LF conjugate.
XX
KW ODN-MGB-LF; oligonucleotide; minor groove binder; latent fluorophore;
KW hybridisation; detection; fluorescence; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200131063-A1.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029786.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00428236.
XX
PA (EPOC-) EPOCH BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Dempcy RO, Afonina IA, Vermeulen NMJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-328656/34.
XX
PT Conjugate of oligonucleotide, minor groove binder and latent fluorophore,
PT useful for detecting specific nucleic acids, e.g. for single-nucleotide
PT mismatch discrimination.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 77; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide (ODN) target of an ODN
CC -MGB (minor groove binder)-LF (latent fluorophore) conjugate of the
CC invention. It contains a single-nucleotide mismatch to the ODN moiety of
CC the complex. MGBs bind in a non-intercalating manner to the minor groove
CC of non-single-stranded DNA, RNA or their hybrids, while a LF binds
CC similarly but in an intercalating manner, or lies in the minor groove, or
CC is oriented in some other way to the DNA molecule by MGB, such that it
CC becomes fluorescent (or its fluorescent properties change detectably).
CC The conjugates are used as hybridisation probes and amplification primers
CC for fluorescent detection of specifically hybridising sequences, for
CC analysis or diagnosis, especially (real-time) PCR, for single-nucleotide
CC mismatch discrimination, target or signal amplification, array-based
CC assays and sequencing, including detection of double-stranded DNA by
CC triplex formation. The present oligonucleotide was used to demonstrate
CC that ODN-MGB-LF conjugates are able to discriminate between a perfectly
CC matched hybrid and a hybrid containing a single-nucleotide mismatch
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

```
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4392 GCAAGTGAAAGACAAGAA 4409
              |||| ||||||| |||||
Db         19 GCAATTGAAAGAAAAGAA 2


RESULT 1589
AAH56684
ID   AAH56684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH56684;
XX
DT   06-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Streptococcus pyogenes groEL antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:332.
XX
KW   Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
KW   microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
KW   Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
KW   antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
KW   microbial infection; ss.
XX
OS   Streptococcus pyogenes.
XX
PN   WO200136625-A2.
XX
PD   25-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.
XX
PR   18-NOV-1999;   99US-0166249P.
XX
PA   (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI   Wright JA,  Young AH,  Dugourd D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-355633/37.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT   gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT   genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 50; 110pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC   antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC   generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC   of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
CC   shock protein (HSP)60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC   microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC   of a microorganism and specifically hybridises with and inhibits the
CC   expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC   antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC   for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for
CC   inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are
CC   also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC   the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC   virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC   microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
CC   also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC   the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC   having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC   GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC   inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilised for diagnostics,
CC   therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC   prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC   molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC   represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC   exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC   groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5395 AAAAATACAAAAAAGAAA 5412
              ||||| |||| |||||||
Db          3 AAAAAAACAACAAAGAAA 20


RESULT 1590
AAF60270
ID   AAF60270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF60270;
XX
DT   08-MAY-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 113291.
XX
KW   Mouse; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;
KW   phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   US6187545-B1.
XX
PD   13-FEB-2001.
XX
PF   21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX
PR   21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Mckay R,  Butler MM,  Wyatt J,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-190979/19.
XX
PT   Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
PT   pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
PT   infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
PS   Example 17; Col 45; 64pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
CC   30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
CC   phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
CC   antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-
CC   cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC   reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
CC   genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
CC   various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
CC   antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
CC   delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC   is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
CC   deoxy gap
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2199 CCAAGCTCAGCCATTGGG 2216
              ||| |||||||||| ||||
Db          3 CCATGCTCAGCCAGTGGG 20


RESULT 1591
AAF99375/c
```

```
ID   AAF99375 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF99375;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #491.
XX
KW   Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW   immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW   fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW   infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD   05-APR-2001.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR   25-SEP-1999;   99US-0156113P.
PR   27-SEP-1999;   99US-0156135P.
PR   23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA   (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Schetter C,  Vollmer J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT   Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT   using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS   Claim 101; Page 48; 338pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC   response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC   acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC   immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC   nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC   (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC   against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC   and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC   haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC   staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC   also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC   immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC   Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC   present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1133 CCCAATGGCCTCTGGATG 1150
              || |||||||||| |||||
Db         20 CCGAATGGCCTCAGGATG 3


RESULT 1592
AAF69353/c
ID   AAF69353 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF69353;
XX
DT   18-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Integrin-linked kinase 3'UTR targeted oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW   Antisense; integrin-linked kinase; hIK; infection; tumour; inflammation;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6177273-B1.
XX
PD   23-JAN-2001.
XX
PF   26-OCT-1999;   99US-00428219.
XX
PR   26-OCT-1999;   99US-00428219.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-137069/14.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human
PT   Integrin-linked kinase, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment
PT   of diseases, e.g. tumors, associated with expression of the kinase.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Col 45; 40pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 bases in
CC   length targeted to the 5' untranslated (UTR) region, the coding region or
CC   the 3' UTR region human Integrin-linked kinase (hIK). The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of human hIK in
CC   human cells or tissues, in vitro. The oligonucleotides can be utilized
CC   for diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated
CC   with the expression of hIK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay
CC   infection, inflammation or tumor formation and as research reagent
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3077 AGGACTGCAAGGACCTTG 3094
              ||||||| |||| |||||
Db         18 AGGACTGGAAGGTCCTTG 1


RESULT 1593
AAC97456
ID   AAC97456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC97456;
XX
DT   28-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO272 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:114.
XX
KW   Human; angiogenesis-associated protein; PRO; endothelial cell growth;
KW   cardiac hypertrophy; cardiovascular disorder; endothelial disorder;
KW   angiogenic disorder; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; hypertension;
KW   myocardial infarction; diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   Crohn's disease; psoriasis; endometriosis; ulcer; wound healing; cancer;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; stroke; drug screening;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200053753-A2.
XX
PD   14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX
PR   08-MAR-1999;   99WO-US005028.
PR   12-MAR-1999;   99US-0123957P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kuo SS, Mark MR, Marsters SA;
PI Paoni NF, Pitti RM, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-090793/10.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid for producing a PRO polypeptide, analyzing
PT genetic disorders and treating cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic
PT disorders, such as atherosclerosis, wounds or cancer.
XX
PS Example 25; Page 147; 293pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel human angiogenesis-associated proteins
CC designated PRO proteins (AAB53064-B53097), and to nucleic acids encoding
CC PRO proteins. The invention also relates to vectors and host cells
CC comprising a PRO nucleic acid, the recombinant production of a PRO
CC protein, PRO antibodies specific for a PRO protein, fusion proteins
CC comprising a PRO protein, agonists or antagonists of a PRO protein, and
CC compounds which inhibit the expression of a PRO gene. The invention
CC additionally encompasses methods of identifying modulators of PRO
CC expression or activity; diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or
CC angiogenic disorder, or a susceptibility to such a disorder by detecting
CC mutations in a PRO gene, or the expression level of a PRO gene within a
CC particular tissue; treating a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic
CC disorder via the administration of a PRO protein, PRO nucleic acid, or
CC PRO agonist or antagonist; a retroviral gene therapy vector comprising a
CC PRO nucleic acid; and methods of inhibiting or stimulating endothelial
CC cell growth, cardiac hypertrophy or PRO-induced angiogenesis via the
CC administration of a PRO protein, or an agonist or antagonist thereof. PRO
CC nucleic acids, PRO proteins, antibodies against PRO proteins, PRO
CC agonists and PRO antagonists may be used as therapeutic agents to treat
CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders, such as
CC atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension,
CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis,
CC endometriosis, ulcers, wounds, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's
CC disease, or stroke. PRO nucleic acids are additionally useful in the
CC recombinant production of PRO proteins, as hybridisation probes to screen
CC libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO proteins, to map
CC genes encoding PRO proteins, to analyse genetic disorders, and in gene
CC therapy. PRO nucleic acids can also be used to produce transgenic animals
CC useful for the development and screening of potential therapeutic agents.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1594
AAF76202/c
ID AAF76202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF76202;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DR-alpha PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:68.
XX
KW Transgenic mouse; immunodeficient; tissue recipient;
KW lymphocyte deficient; human cytokine; interleukin; IL-7; IL-6; SCF; LIF;
KW stem cell factor; leukaemia inhibitory factor; GM-CSF; M-CSF;
KW granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor;
KW macrophage-colony stimulating factor; human MHC class II; DR3;
KW major histocompatibility complex; allergenicity determination;
KW human monoclonal antibody generation; haematopoietic cell development;
KW human immune system animal model; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200115521-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023971.
XX
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151688P.
XX
PA (GEMV ) GENENCOR INT INC.
XX
PI Huang MA, Harding FA;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-169001/17.
XX
PT New transgenic mice, useful as non-human mammalian models of human
PT disease, comprise recombination activation gene mutations and donor
PT specific transgenes encoding cytokines.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a transgenic immunodeficient recipient mouse
CC which is capable of supporting the growth of donor cells. In the mouse,
CC both alleles of a gene activated in early lymphocyte development are
CC disrupted, causing it to lack mature B and T cells. In particular, both
CC alleles of the recombination activation gene-2 (RAG-2) gene are
CC disrupted, which in turn prevents VDJ recombination. The mouse also
CC comprises donor (e.g., human) specific transgenes encoding the cytokines
CC interleukin-7 (IL-7), stem cell factor (SCF), leukaemia inhibitory factor
CC (LIF), granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF),
CC macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), and IL-6, which enable it
CC to support the growth of transplanted donor cells. In another embodiment
CC of the invention, the mouse comprises DNA encoding the human major
CC histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II DR3 molecule, where the
CC transgene has naturally linked DRab and DQab alleles. The transgenic
CC mouse may be used as a model for determining the allergenicity of non-
CC donor, e.g., non-human, macromolecules; to determine the effect compounds
CC have on a human immune system; to generate fully human polyclonal or
CC monoclonal antibodies to specific antigens; to determine whether
CC humanised or other monoclonal antibodies will raise a response in a human
CC immune system; to investigate the human cell mediated response to
CC pathogens and other immunomodulatory compounds; and to determine the
CC factors involved in regulating the development and function of human
CC haematopoietic cells. The transgenic mouse supports the functional
CC properties of human haematopoietic cells, unlike previous animal models
CC which produce functionally impaired haematopoietic cells or are
CC immunologically dysfunctional. In addition the transgenic mouse provides
CC a unique model system which supports T cell development in a manner which
CC more closely resembles normal ontogeny, as they possess CD4+ T cells in
CC the periphery that exhibit MHC-restricted antigen- specific responses.
CC Sequences AAF76193-AAF76204 represent PCR primers used to determine the
CC presence of a YAC containing a 550kb segment of the human MHC class II
CC region in murine embryonic stem (ES) cells
XX

```
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2293 CTCAGGAAGCATGGGTTA 2310
              |||||||| |||||| ||
Db         19 CTCAGGAATCATGGGCTA 2


RESULT 1595
AAC92713
ID   AAC92713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC92713;
XX
DT   27-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Nck-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:74.
XX
KW   Human Nck-2; adapter protein; Nck adapter protein; hNck-beta; Grb4;
KW   signal transduction; SH2 domain; SH3 domain; src homology domain;
KW   integrin signalling; receptor tyrosine kinase signalling;
KW   growth factor receptor signalling; PINCH; v-Abl; Ras; Sos;
KW   transcriptional activation; cancer; tumour; leukaemia; breast cancer;
KW   expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6165728-A.
XX
PD   26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   19-NOV-1999;   99US-00444053.
XX
PR   19-NOV-1999;   99US-00444053.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ward DT,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-090480/10.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound which inhibits expression of human nck-2 useful
PT   for treating disease or condition associated with expression of nck-2,
PT   and as research reagents, kits and diagnostics.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences AAC92649-C92728 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
CC   to the human Nck-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC   Nck-2 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on Nck-2 mRNA levels by
CC   quantitative real-time PCR. Nck-2 (also known as Nck adapter protein,
CC   hNck-beta and Grb4), contains both SH2 and SH3 src homology domains and
CC   functions as an adapter protein in integrin-mediated and receptor
CC   tyrosine kinase-mediated signal transduction, particularly in growth
CC   factor receptor signalling. Moreover, Nck-2 participates in pathways that
CC   connect growth factor receptor signalling and integrin signalling via its
CC   interaction with PINCH, a LIM domain-containing adapter protein which is
CC   involved in integrin, growth factor and Wnt signalling pathways. Nck-2
CC   also interacts with EGF (epidermal growth factor) and PDGF (platelet-
CC   derived growth factor) receptors, inhibiting EGF- and PDGF-stimulated DNA
CC   synthesis in an SH2-dependent manner. Nck-2 is also able to interact with
CC   v-Abl, Ras and Sos proteins to induce transcriptional activation, and is
CC   therefore implicated in the development of cancer, particularly leukaemia
CC   and breast cancer. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
CC   diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with Nck-2
CC   expression, such as leukaemia and breast cancer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4251 TGAGGAAGTCACCTTCCA 4268
              |||||||||| || ||||
Db          3 TGAGGAAGTCGCCCTCCA 20


RESULT 1596
AAS05715/c
ID   AAS05715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS05715;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (revised)
DT   07-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   8-aminopurine substituted region of an RP-TFO.
XX
KW   reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide; RP-TFO;
KW   protected nucleic acid sequence; PNAS; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW   SNP; short tandem repeat; cancer; Factor V Leiden SNP; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Other= Hypoxanthine or Inosine"
XX
PN   WO200132929-A1.
XX
PD   10-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030534.
XX
PR   03-NOV-1999;   99US-0163356P.
PR   03-NOV-1999;   99US-0163416P.
PR   21-DEC-1999;   99US-0171348P.
PR   07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216579P.
XX
PA   (CYGE-) CYGENE INC.
PA   (OSTE/) OSTE C C.
XX
PI   Oste CC,  Ramberg ER;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-343488/36.
XX
PT   Analyzing target nucleic acid sequences, useful for population genetics,
PT   drug development and diagnosing cancer, comprises hybridizing triple
PT   forming oligonucleotide and probe to target sequence.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 66; 141pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence is a second reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide,
CC   RP-TFO (3' to the SNP) used to analyse Factor V Leiden SNP using the
CC   method of the invention. The invention relates to analysing target
CC   nucleic acid sequences comprising restricting isolated DNA, hybridising
CC   at least one triplex forming oligonucleotide (TFO), adding a 3' to 5'
CC   exonuclease to form a protected nucleic acid sequence (PNAS) tail
CC   structure, hybridising the captured structure with a single nucleotide
CC   polymorphisms (SNP) identification probe and determining the SNP score.
CC   The methods can be used for analysing target nucleic acid sequences,
CC   especially genomic DNA sequences, to determine if they contain SNPs or
CC   short tandem repeats (STRs). The methods can be used to detect SNPs for
CC   use in population genetics, drug development, forensics, cancer, genetic
CC   disease research, genomic analysis, diagnostics and therapeutics in
CC   humans, plants and animals
CC
CC   Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX
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```
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5397 AAATACAAAAAAGAAAAAA 5415
              ||| | |||||| ||||||
Db         20 AAANAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1597
AAS21714/c
ID   AAS21714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS21714;
XX
DT   21-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #17.
XX
KW   Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW   hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200157059-A1.
XX
PD   09-AUG-2001.
XX
PF   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.
XX
PR   02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Ackermann EJ,  Swayze EE,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT   treatment of cancer.
XX
PS   Example 18; Page 60; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC   acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
CC   oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
CC   antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC   suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC   hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC   a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC   oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC   oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC   disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC   administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC   antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
CC   taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC   cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC   the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC   Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC   Survivin, used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1466 GAGACTTATTTGGCCCAG 1483
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db         20 GAGCCTGATTTGGCCCAG 3


RESULT 1598
AAH40964
ID   AAH40964 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH40964;
XX
DT   17-AUG-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer SEQ ID 12 used to sequence dioxin gene.
XX
KW   Golden hamster; dioxin receptor; dioxin like substance;
KW   sequencing primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP2001078782-A.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   27-APR-2000; 2000JP-00127243.
XX
PR   09-JUL-1999;   99JP-00196035.
XX
PA   (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-412348/44.
XX
PT   Dioxin receptor gene useful for determining a dioxin-like substance.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 20; 23pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a dioxin receptor gene which encodes a hamster
CC   dioxin receptor, AAH40954 and AAB97388 respectively. The dioxin receptor
CC   gene can be used for the determination of a dioxin-like substance.
CC   Sequences AAH40959 - AAH40968 represent primers used to sequence the
CC   dioxin gene of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        515 GGACAGAGATGGCTGGCG 532
              |||| ||| ||||||||||
Db          2 GGACTGAGCTGGCTGGCG 19


RESULT 1599
ABS78020/c
ID   ABS78020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS78020;
XX
DT   13-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #504.
XX
KW   Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW   tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW   diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW   corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW   rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW   plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophiliac joint;
KW   angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW   scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200253141-A2.
XX
```

```
PD   11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR   14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI   Bratzler RL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT   Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT   antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 28; 276pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC   administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC   included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC   nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC   having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC   useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC   tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC   diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC   corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC   rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC   neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophiliac joints, angiofibroma,
CC   wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC   hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC   acid of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1133 CCCAATGGCCTCTGGATG 1150
              || ||||||||| |||||
Db         20 CCGAATGGCCTCAGGATG 3


RESULT 1600
ABL38674/c
ID   ABL38674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL38674;
XX
DT   16-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 34.
XX
KW   Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW   angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR   22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA   (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI   Weiner G,  Hartmann G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT   Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT   administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT   cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT   developing cancer.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 103; 312pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC   cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC   developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC   of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC   treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC   cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC   breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC   tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC   cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC   cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC   cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC   present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC   exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1133 CCCAATGGCCTCTGGATG 1150
              || ||||||||| |||||
Db         20 CCGAATGGCCTCAGGATG 3


RESULT 1601
ABT04911
ID   ABT04911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT04911;
XX
DT   11-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP31 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 59.
XX
KW   Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP29; hRUP30; hRUP31;
KW   hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200242461-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF   26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
PR   27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
PR   12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255366P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270286P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282358P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282365P.
PR   14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290917P.
PR   31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
PA   (AREN-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Chen R,  Chu ZL,  Dang HT,  Lowitz KP,  Pride C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
PT   Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT   receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT   agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
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XX
PS   Example 6; Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC   several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC   the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC   agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC   is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2921 TCTTCTCCGTCCTCAAGG 2938
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db          3 TCTTCTCCGACGTCAAGG 20


RESULT 1602
ABT04910
ID   ABT04910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT04910;
XX
DT   11-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP31 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 58.
XX
KW   Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP29; hRUP30; hRUP31;
KW   hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200242461-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF   26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
PR   27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
PR   12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255366P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270286P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282358P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282365P.
PR   14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290917P.
PR   31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
PA   (AREN-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Chen R,  Chu ZL,  Dang HT,  Lowitz KP,  Pride C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
PT   Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT   receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT   agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC   several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC   the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC   agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC   is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2921 TCTTCTCCGTCCTCAAGG 2938
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db          3 TCTTCTCCGACGTCAAGG 20


RESULT 1603
ABT04912
ID   ABT04912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT04912;
XX
DT   11-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP32 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 60.
XX
KW   Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP29; hRUP30; hRUP31;
KW   hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200242461-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF   26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
PR   27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
PR   12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255366P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270286P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282358P.
PR   06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282365P.
PR   14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290917P.
PR   31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
PA   (AREN-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Chen R,  Chu ZL,  Dang HT,  Lowitz KP,  Pride C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
PT   Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT   receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT   agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC   several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC   the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC   agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC   is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2921 TCTTCTCCGTCCTCAAGG 2938
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db          3 TCTTCTCCGACGTCAAGG 20


RESULT 1604
ABK68290
ID   ABK68290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
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```
AC   ABK68290;
XX
DT   02-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse HYPLIP1 locus specific primer 186D21S #1.
XX
KW   Mouse; primer; antilipaemic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLIP1;
KW   FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
KW   coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
KW   hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
KW   familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
KW   hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200220847-A2.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Bodnar JS,  Castellani LW,  Chatterjee A,  De Jong P,  Lusis AJ;
PI   Ohmen J,  Ross D,  Tafuri S,  Wu C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-339808/37.
XX
PT   Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
PT   with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT   treatment of lipid disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
CC   proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
CC   that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
CC   Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
CC   analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
CC   transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
CC   invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
CC   Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
CC   useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
CC   expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
CC   artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC   hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
CC   dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC   hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
CC   prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to
CC   identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
CC   activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
CC   specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1
CC   locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAAACTC 3615
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db          1 CAGGCTAACCCCAAACTC 18


RESULT 1605
AAD39520
ID   AAD39520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD39520;
XX
DT   04-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109313.
XX
KW   Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW   cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KW   antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   6. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   13
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN   WO200236743-A2.
XX
PD   10-MAY-2002.
XX
PF   30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX
PR   30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
PT   useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
PT   calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC   for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
CC   antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targetted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
CC   for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
CC   It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC   associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC   cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
CC   inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
CC   therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
CC   used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
CC   targetted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
CC   antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
CC   gapmer oligonucleotides
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3786 TGAGGTAGTTGACAAAGA 3803
              ||||| ||||| ||||||
Db          1 TGAGGAAGTTGTCAAAGA 18
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```
RESULT 1606
ABV73524/c
ID   ABV73524 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABV73524;
XX
DT   09-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer SEQ ID NO 2.
XX
KW   Nerve damage; nerve; dendrite cell; neurotrophic; microglia; macroglia;
KW   spinal damage; brain infarction; cerebroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200272144-A1.
XX
PD   19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002310.
XX
PR   12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069123.
PR   02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338772.
XX
PA   (UYKE-) UNIV KEIO.
XX
PI   Toda M,  Kawakami Y,  Toyama Y,  Mikami Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-723301/78.
XX
PT   Remedies for treating nerve damages or nerve function failures
PT   particularly spinal damage and brain infarction, containing e.g.
PT   dendritic cells, Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor and
PT   Interleukin-12.
XX
PS   Example 7; Page 19; 62pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to remedies for nerve damage or nerve function
CC   failures, comprising substances secreted from dendritic cells, substances
CC   that induce and proliferate dendritic cells, substances that activate
CC   dendritic cells, substances that induce the expression of neurotrophic
CC   factors in nerve tissues and substances inducing and proliferation
CC   microglias and macroglias in nerve tissues or dendritic cells. The
CC   remedies are or treating nerve damages or nerve function failures
CC   particularly spinal damage and brain infarction. The remedies are stable
CC   for long-term storage and easy to handle and can be prepared in large
CC   amounts anytime. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used in
CC   examples of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1264 CTACAGCCCCACCACCAC 1281
              ||||||| |||||||||
Db         19 CTACAGCTTCACCACCAC 2


RESULT 1607
ABL45353/c
ID   ABL45353 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL45353;
XX
DT   11-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2397.
XX
KW   Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD   20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR   10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA   (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA   (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT   Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS   Claim 6; Page 52; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC   method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC   multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC   multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC   sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC   (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC   amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC   plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC   of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC   the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC   plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC   discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC   and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC   resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC   are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC   plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC   reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC   microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC   PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC   represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC   specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        448 CACTGTTCTCTGCCTGCC 465
              |||||| || ||||||||
Db         18 CACTGTACTGTGCCTGCC 1


RESULT 1608
ABN81300
ID   ABN81300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABN81300;
XX
DT   27-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Ancyclobacter formate dehydrogenase related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.
XX
KW   Ancylobacter; formate dehydrogenase; enzyme; formic acid; industrial;
KW   PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Ancylobacter aquaticus.
XX
PN   WO200246427-A1.
XX
PD   13-JUN-2002.
XX
```

PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP010569.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00368838.
XX
PA (KANF ) KANEKA CORP.
XX
PI Takaoka Y, Nanba H;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-500448/53.
XX
PT Soil microorganism-originated formate dehydrogenase with e.g. specific
PT activity, broad and stable functioning temperature and pH ranges, which
PT is applicable in industrial production of formic acid.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 46; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a formate dehydrogenase (ABB77565) with high
CC specific activity, a small Km value for formic acid and NAD, being stable
CC over a broad temperature range and a broad pH range, having a broad
CC functioning pH and temperature range and being suitable for industrial
CC production of formic acid. The dehydrogenase has specific activity, small
CC Km values for formic acid and NAD, which produces only formic acid
CC without accumulation of carbon dioxide in the system. The present
CC sequence is that of a formate dehydrogenase related PCR primer, useful in
CC examples of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4664 AGATGCGGAAGCTGTTCA 4681
||| || ||||||||||
Db 2 AGACGCTGAAGCTGTTCA 19

RESULT 1609
ABK44397
ID ABK44397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK44397;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nuclear protein PCNA, PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Nucleic acid probe; gene engineering; medicine; onco-gene; PCR; primer;
KW ss; PCNA.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200202814-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP005783.
XX
PR 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204177.
PR 26-APR-2001; 2001JP-00129603.
XX
PA (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Mineno J, Meiyanto E, Ishida N, Takeya T, Asada K, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179635/23.
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acids, useful in gene engineering, biochemistry and
PT medicine, comprising a labeled polynucleotide probe partly hybridizable
PT with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic acid,.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 44; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention describes a labeled polynucleotide probe that is partly
CC hybridisable with a polyadenine nucleotide moiety of a target nucleic
CC acid. The method discussed in the invention is useful for the detection
CC of nucleic acids in gene engineering, biochemistry and medicine. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of onco-genes
CC and associated with the polynucleotide probes discussed in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1739 TCTTCATCCTCGATGGTG 1756
|||||||||||||| ||
Db 1 TCTTCATCCTCGATCTTG 18

RESULT 1610
ABT12884
ID ABT12884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT12884;
XX
DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RECQL gene antisense oligonucleotide #65.
XX
KW Human; antisense therapy; ss; RECQL; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW premature ageing; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; 2'-MOE;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200268590-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005225.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00793807.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-750415/81.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding RECQL,
PT useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein, or for treating a
PT disease or condition associated with the expression of RECQL, e.g.
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 91; 138pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit
CC expression of the human RECQL gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein and
CC in treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer and conditions
CC involving premature ageing. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis
CC (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation).
CC The present DNA sequence represents an RECQL antisense oligonucleotide of
CC the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence contains a phosphorothioate
CC backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC nucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       3899 AGATTGAATTCTGTGTGT 3916
              ||||||| ||||| ||||
Db          3 AGATTGATTTCTGGGTGT 20
```

RESULT 1611
ABZ30923
ID ABZ30923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ30923;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5142.
XX
KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
PN WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5142; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       4962 TGTGTCCATGCCAGGGAT 4979
              ||  ||||||||||||||
Db          1 TGGTTCCATGCCAGGGAT 18
```

RESULT 1612
ABX17325/c
ID ABX17325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX17325;
XX
DT 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cancer promoting protein PP6414 PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; primer; ss; cancer; cancer promoting; PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1351082-A.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.
XX
PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127103.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.
XX
PI Gu J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-609438/66.
XX
PT New human protein with cancer cell growth promoting function and a
PT polynucleotide encoding it, for treating diseases, such as cancer.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 11 (disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
XX
CC This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human
CC protein with the function of promoting cancer cell growth. The invention
CC also discloses a method for preparing the polypeptide by recombination
CC and application of the polypeptide in treating diseases such as cancer,
CC etc. An antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical action, and
CC application of the polynucleotide are disclosed. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify a cancer promoting protein cDNA
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       2566 GGGGAGAGAGAGATGGAG 2583
              || || ||||||||||||
Db         20 GGTGACAGAGAGATGGAG 3
```

RESULT 1613
AAD34906/c
ID AAD34906 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD34906;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human E2F transcription factor 2 antisense oligo, ISIS #114103.
XX
KW Human; E2F transcription factor 2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; antisense; therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW cytostatic; ss.
XX

```
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   4
FT                   /*tag= d
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   6
FT                   /*tag= e
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   7
FT                   /*tag= f
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   10
FT                   /*tag= g
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   13
FT                   /*tag= h
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   15
FT                   /*tag= i
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= k
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16
FT                   /*tag= j
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   19
FT                   /*tag= l
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag= m
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN   WO200220551-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028202.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658679.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Popoff I,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-329864/36.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding E2F
PT   transcription factor 2, useful for treating a disease or condition
PT   associated with E2F transcription factor 2, e.g. hyperproliferative
PT   disorders, such as cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 92; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compounds
CC   and methods for modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2.
CC   The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit
CC   the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. They are useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 2 and for treating
CC   diseases or conditions associated with E2F transcription factor 2, such
CC   as hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer and developmental
CC   disorders. They may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to
CC   distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway
CC   and in the treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by
CC   modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The oligomeric
CC   compounds, particularly the antisense oligonucleotides may be used to
CC   modulate the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding E2F
CC   transcription factor 2, ultimately modulating the amount of E2F
CC   transcription factor produced. Sequences of the invention are also used
CC   in antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is human E2F transcription
CC   factor 2 antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
CC   sequence is targetted to the coding region of human E2F transcription
CC   factor 2
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        576 GGAGGAGCTGAAGGAGTT 593
              | ||||||||||||||| |
Db         19 GCAGGAGCTGAAGGAGCT 2


RESULT 1614
ABK71194
ID   ABK71194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK71194;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #267.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
KW   lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200220848-A2.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Bodnar JS,  Castellani LW,  Chatterjee A,  De Jong P,  Lusis AJ;
PI   Ohmen J,  Ross D,  Tafuri S,  Wu C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-329882/36.
XX
PT   New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)
PT   genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT   preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
XX
PS   Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC   variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
CC   hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
CC   antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
CC   or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
CC   treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
CC   also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
CC   disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
CC   FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAAACTC 3615
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db          1 CAGGCTAACCCCAAACTC 18


RESULT 1615
AAD41867/c
ID   AAD41867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD41867;
XX
DT   30-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide #1 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW   gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW   cancer; cardiant; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally phosphorothiate backbone"
FT   modified_base   6
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT                   N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
FT                   listing"
FT   modified_base   9
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT                   N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
FT                   listing"
FT   modified_base   17
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT                   N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
FT                   listing"
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag=  e
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
FT                   N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
FT                   listing"
XX
PN   US6380368-B1.
XX
PD   30-APR-2002.
XX
PF   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
PR   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
PR   14-NOV-1994;   94US-00338352.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Mattencci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
PT   New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT   treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT   comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 41-42; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC   ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC   comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC   one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC   one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC   for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC   helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC   treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC   detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC   cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC   pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC   for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC   therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC   exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1616
AAD41869/c
ID   AAD41869 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD41869;
XX
DT   30-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide #2 used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
KW   gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
KW   cancer; cardiant; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally phosphorothiate backbone"
FT   modified_base   2. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   6
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   7. .8
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
```

```
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   9
FT                   /*tag= e
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   11. .16
FT                   /*tag= f
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   17
FT                   /*tag= g
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   18. .19
FT                   /*tag= h
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag= i
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT                   given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT                   sequence listing"
XX
PN   US6380368-B1.
XX
PD   30-APR-2002.
XX
PF   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PR   26-NOV-1991;   91US-00799824.
PR   25-AUG-1992;   92US-00935444.
PR   23-OCT-1992;   92US-00965941.
PR   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00976103.
PR   14-NOV-1994;   94US-00338352.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Mattencci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
PT   New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT   treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT   comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
PS   Example 6; Col 41-42; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC   ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC   comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC   one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC   one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC   for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC   helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC   treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC   detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC   cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC   pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC   for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC   therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC   exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              ||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1617
AAS20650
ID   AAS20650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS20650;
XX
DT   09-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine MPL receptor-human zalpha11 receptor sequencing primer ZC19572.
XX
KW   Cytokine; zalpha11 Ligand; zalpha11 receptor; NK cell progenitor;
KW   natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;
KW   B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system; MPL receptor;
KW   immunostimulant; cytostatic; mouse; murine; human; sequencing primer; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US6307024-B1.
XX
PD   23-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PR   09-MAR-1999;   99US-0123547P.
PR   11-MAR-1999;   99US-0123904P.
PR   01-JUL-1999;   99US-0142013P.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Novak JE,  Presnell SR,  Sprecher CA,  Foster DC,  Holly RD;
PI   Gross JA,  Johnston JV,  Nelson AJ,  Dillon SR,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-040208/05.
XX
PT   New zalpha11 ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT   stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
PT   of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
PT   antigenic response.
XX
PS   Example 1; Col 131; 105pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
CC   zalpha11 Ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
CC   gives the sequence for the zalpha11 receptor and the polynucleotide
CC   encoding it. The zalpha11 Ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
CC   natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
CC   cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
CC   anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
CC   reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IgM antibodies. The
CC   zalpha11 Ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
CC   bind to zalpha11 Ligand epitopes. The zalpha11 Ligand polynucleotides can
CC   be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalpha11 Ligand gene,
CC   and in gene therapy. Zalpha11 Ligand may also be used to identify
CC   inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
CC   responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
CC   activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
CC   a sequencing primer used to sequence DNA encoding a murine MPL receptor-
CC   human zalpha11 receptor chimera in the methods of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1618
ABS68908
ID   ABS68908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS68908;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #51.
XX
KW   Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
KW   antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6436706-B1.
XX
PD   20-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
PR   23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ward DT,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-689941/74.
XX
PT   New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-
PT   like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating
PT   diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.
XX
PS   Claim 14; Col 45; 45pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of
CC   RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the
CC   expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the
CC   expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
CC   particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
CC   condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful
CC   for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
CC   prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC   formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in
CC   inhibition of human RECQL4 expression
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4635 GGTGCTGGCTGAGAACAC 4652
              ||||| ||||| ||||||
Db          3 GGTGCAGGCTGGGAACAC 20


RESULT 1619
ABI93462
ID   ABI93462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABI93462;
XX
DT   15-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Capture oligonucleptide Zip ID#549 oligo #9.
XX
KW   Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW   ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW   infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW   oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW   environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD   25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR   14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA   (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI   Barany F,  Zirvi M,  Gerry NP,  Favis R,  Kliman R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT   Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT   complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS   Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC   oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC   oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC   (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC   for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC   e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC   infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC   Aspergillus fumigautus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotrophis cirus,
CC   Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC   selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC   medinesis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC   as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC   Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC   involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC   cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC   p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC   method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC   and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC   electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC   particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC   sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC   presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC   ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC   of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4777 GGCAGCAAAAAGGGACTC 4794
              || |||||||||||||| |
Db          1 GGTAGCAAAAAGGGACGC 18


RESULT 1620
ADG34588
ID   ADG34588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG34588;
```

```
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide calreticulin inhibitor SEQ ID NO:54.
XX
KW   ss; human; antisense compound; calreticulin; cytostatic; cardiant;
KW   virucide; osteopathic; antiparasitic; antisense gene therapy; melanoma;
KW   viral warts; rubella; schistosomiasis; congenital heart block;
KW   osteoporosis.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200268688-A1.
XX
PD   06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048485.
XX
PR   22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791406.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA   (BOEH ) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Rothlein R,  Kishimoto TK,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-750420/81.
XX
PT   New antisense compound that specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
PT   expression of human calreticulin, useful for treating diseases e.g.
PT   osteoporosis or schistosomiasis.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 54; 110pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel antisense compound, which is 8-10
CC   nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
CC   calreticulin, and specifically hybridises with and inhibits the
CC   expression of human calreticulin. A compound of the invention has
CC   cytostatic, cardiant, virucide, osteopathic, and antiparasitic activity,
CC   and may act as a calreticulin-inhibitor, and have a use in antisense gene
CC   therapy. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
CC   condition associated with calreticulin e.g. melanoma, viral warts,
CC   rubella, schistosomiasis, congenital heart block or osteoporosis.
CC   Further, it is useful as prophylaxis, research reagent and diagnostic.
CC   The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention. The
CC   sequence is a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, having 2'-MOE wings and a
CC   deoxy gap.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3786 TGAGGTAGTTGACAAAGA 3803
              ||||| ||||| ||||||
Db          1 TGAGGAAGTTGTCAAAGA 18


RESULT 1621
ACA60182
ID   ACA60182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACA60182;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO272 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;
KW   gene therapy; chromosome identification; chromosome marker; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003003530-A1.
XX
PD   02-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904011.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
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PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-329602/31.
XX
PT   New transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the
PT   polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in chromosome identification, as
PT   chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 111; 484pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid with at least 80%
CC   nucleic acid sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence encoding one of
CC   61 secreted/transmembrane polypeptides, or PRO polypeptides or encoding a
CC   PRO protein extracellular domain. Also included are a vector comprising
CC   the PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector, producing a PRO
CC   polypeptide (by culturing the host cell for the expression of the PRO
CC   polypeptide, and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture),
CC   an isolated PRO polypeptide (having at least 80% sequence identity to: (
CC   a) an amino acid sequence selected from the 61 PRO proteins; (b) an amino
CC   acid sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule deposited with an ATCC
CC   number (detailed in the specification); or (c) an extracellular domain of
CC   a PRO polypeptide or to a PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal
CC   peptide), a chimaeric molecule comprising a PRO polypeptide of fused to a
CC   heterologous amino acid sequence, an anti-PRO antibody, detecting a
CC   PRO245 or PRO1868 in a sample suspected of containing the polypeptide,
CC   linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245 or PRO1868 and
CC   modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO245
CC   or PRO1868. Nucleic acids which encode PRO can be used to generate either
CC   transgenic animals or knock-out animals which may be used in the
CC   development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic
CC   acids may also be used in gene therapy, in chromosome identification, as
CC   chromosome markers, or in generating probes. The PRO polypeptides are
CC   useful as molecular markers for protein electrophoresis, and the isolated
CC   nucleic acids may be used for recombinantly expressing those markers. The
CC   PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids may also be used in tissue typing.
CC   Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, and in
CC   affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC   sources. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA
CC   encoding a PRO protein
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1622
ACD07582
ID   ACD07582 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD07582;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein PCR primer #86.
XX
KW   Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; pharmaceutical;
KW   diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; inflammation; nephritis; wound healing;
KW   nerve repair; collateral blood vessel formation; cancer;
KW   colorectal cancer; haemorrhage; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes;
KW   cirrhosis; fibrosis; restenosis; dermal fibrotic condition; keloid;
KW   scarring; ischaemia; stroke; hypertension; heart attack; atherosclerosis;
KW   infertility; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002197671-A1.
XX
PD   26-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907824.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
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PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-370793/35.
XX
PT   New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or
PT   PRO335), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
PT   cancers, hemorrhage, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis, ischemia
PT   or strokes.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 102; 482pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising
CC   the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American
CC   Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258) ,or a sequence
CC   with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising
CC   any of 61 sequences having 164-1119 amino acids fully defined in the
CC   specification. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as
CC   pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are
CC   particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. Parkinson's disease,
CC   Alzheimer's disease, inflammations, nephritis, wound healing, nerve
CC   repair, collateral blood vessel formation, cancers (e.g. colorectal
CC   cancer), haemorrhage (or reduce risk for haemorrhage), rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis of the liver, fibrosis of the lungs,
CC   restenosis, dermal fibrotic conditions (e.g. keloids or scarring),
CC   ischaemia, strokes, hypertension, heart attacks, atherosclerosis, or
CC   infertility in mammals (e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep,
CC   pigs, goats, or rabbits) The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for
CC   therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and diagnostic determination
CC   of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO
CC   genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of
CC   human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene
CC   therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. This sequence
CC   represents a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide
CC   associated primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              ||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1623
ACF03686
ID   ACF03686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACF03686;
XX
DT   16-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DIO2 (type II iodothyronine deiodinase) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
KW   Human; bone and joint disease; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; osteopathic;
KW   antiinflammatory; arthritis deformans; chronic rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   synovial inflammation; arthritis; tennis elbow; DIO2;
KW   type II iodothyronine deiodinase; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2003022300-A1.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009140.
XX
PR   10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00273914.
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00281472.
PR   28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300289.
PR   28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300347.
PR   28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300417.
PR   28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00303390.
XX
PA   (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI   Hikichi Y,  Inazuka M,  Yoshimura K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313193/30.
XX
PT   Substances regulating the activity of proteins having increased
PT   expression in bone and joint disease for treatment and prevention of
PT   these diseases.
XX
PS   Example 10; Page 146; 154pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes agents (A) for treating and preventing
CC   bone and joint diseases. (A) regulate the activity or expression of human
CC   proteins (I) which show increased expression in diseased bone and joint
CC   tissue e.g. DIO2 (type 2 iodothyronine deiodinase); ANKH (pyrophosphate
CC   transporter); SHOX2 (short stature homeobox 2); TASK4 (potassium ion
CC   channel protein); EphA3 (Eph receptor A3); and/or MMP16 (matrix
CC   metalloproteinase 16). (A) have antiarthritic, antirheumatic, osteopathic
CC   and antiinflammatory activities. (A) can be used for the prevention,
CC   treatment and diagnosis of diseases involving the abnormal formation or
CC   development of bone and cartilage (such as arthritis deformans), chronic
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, synovial inflammation, or localised arthritis (such
CC   as tennis elbow). The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human
CC   DIO2 (type II iodothyronine deiodinase), which is used in an example from
CC   the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
```

```
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2441 AGAAGGGGAGAGGTAAAC 2458
              ||| ||||||||| ||||
Db          2 AGATGGGGAGAGGCAAAC 19


RESULT 1624
ABX71630
ID   ABX71630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX71630;
XX
DT   10-MAR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO272 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; enterocolitis;
KW   gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease; ss; PCR; primer;
KW   abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;
KW   squamous cell carcinoma; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW   amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; multiple sclerosis; organ failure;
KW   atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
KW   premature aging; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cancer;
KW   diabetic complication; wound repair.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002132240-A1.
XX
PD   19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909320.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-147434/14.
XX
PT   New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT   treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
PT   injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
PT   disease.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 101; 473pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80%
CC   amino acid sequence identity to: (a) any one of 61 fully defined amino
CC   acid sequences given in the specification (appearing as ABU54347-
CC   ABU54407); (b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence
CC   deposited under American Type Culture Collection (accession numbers
CC   listed in the specification); (c) any one of the PRO sequences which
CC   lacks its associated signal peptide; (d) an extracellular domain of the
CC   PRO polypeptide with its associated signal peptide; or (e) an
CC   extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide which lacks its associated
CC   signal peptide. Also include are the nucleic acids encoding the PRO
CC   polypeptides, vectors, host cells and anti-PRO antibodies. The PRO
CC   polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful in diagnosing or treating
CC   enterocolitis, gastrointestinal ulceration, skin diseases associated with
CC   abnormal keratinocyte differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial
```

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CC   cancers such as squamous cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC   disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g.
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure,
CC   atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
CC   aging, AIDS, cancer, diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The
CC   polypeptides are also useful for wound repair and associated therapies
CC   concerned with re-growth of tissue. The nucleotide sequences may be used
CC   as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating
CC   antisense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acids are also useful in preparing PRO
CC   polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or molecules involved
CC   in binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or knockout animals,
CC   which in turn are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome identification, and
CC   tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are also
CC   useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein
CC   electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The present sequence is a
CC   PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1625
ACH06962
ID   ACH06962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACH06962;
XX
DT   08-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO272 forward primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; tumour;
KW   hysterectomy; angiogenesis; coronary ischaemic condition; skin disease;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; acute mucosal lesion; neuropathy; ALS;
KW   chronic mucosal lesion; abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;
KW   Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW   uncontrolled cell growth; cancer; blood coagulation cascade; thrombosis;
KW   haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; wound healing; asthma;
KW   tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003044839-A1.
XX
PD   06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902903.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
```

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-492258/46.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 107; 478pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide. PRO317 is useful in
CC diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynecological
CC diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. PRO317 may
CC also be useful as an agent that affects angiogenesis and PRO317 is useful
CC in anti-tumour indications or in treating coronary ischaemic conditions.
CC PRO211 and PRO217 polypeptides are useful for treating disorders
CC associated with the preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal
CC mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases
CC associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis).
CC PRO187 polypeptide is useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
CC Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies
CC and disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer. PRO219
CC polypeptide plays a regulatory role in the blood coagulation cascade.
CC PRO246 polypeptides which serves as tumour specific antigens may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs. PRO269
CC polypeptide is useful as an antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for
CC haemorrhage as compared with heparin. PRO317 polypeptide is useful in
CC treating endometrial bleeding angiogenesis. PRO287 polypeptides and
CC portion have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair.
CC PRO234 polypeptides are useful for treating asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The polypeptide and its nucleic acid
CC are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC present sequence represents a human secreted/transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

RESULT 1626
ABT13531/c
ID ABT13531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT13531;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #59.
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200277222-A1.
XX
PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.
XX
PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.
XX
PA (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
XX
PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
PI Sonaka I;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.
XX
PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
PT cancer.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 62; 101pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4198 CTGCGCTTCATTCCCGTC 4215
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db         19 CTGTGCTTCATTCCTGTC 2
```

RESULT 1627
ACC42234
ID ACC42234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC42234;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p45 NF-E2 related factor 2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:75.
XX
KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003016327-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.
XX
PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX

PI Sealfon S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268296/26.
XX
PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2549 GCCTGTTAAGTGATGAGG 2566
|| ||||| |||||||||
Db 3 GCATGTTACGTGATGAGG 20

RESULT 1628
ACC42637/c
ID ACC42637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC42637;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA Class II region DRalpha gene PCR primer DRalpha R.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; transgenic mouse; lymphocyte maturation; IL-3; IL-7;
KW cytokine; interleukin-3; interleukin-6; IL-6; interleukin-7; M-CSF; SCF;
KW macrophage-colony stimulating factor; stem cell factor; oncostatin M; OM;
KW granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; GM-CSF; LIF;
KW leukaemia inhibitory factor; HLA Class II region; DRalpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003018744-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 05-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024807.
XX
PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-00938689.
XX
PA (GEMV ) GENENCOR INT INC.
XX
PI Harding FA, Huang M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-278650/27.
XX
PT New recipient mammal, preferably a mouse, useful as a model of human
PT disease to assess efficacy of therapeutic or prophylactic treatments, or
PT for facilitating production of donor-specific functional immunity.
XX
PS Example; Page 47; 70pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new transgenic mouse, which comprises
CC a disruption in both alleles of a gene such that lymphocyte maturation
CC does not occur and exogenous cytokines. The cytokines are selected from:
CC interleukin-3 (IL-3), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-7 (IL-7),
CC macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), granulocyte-colony
CC stimulating factor (GM-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), leukaemia inhibitory
CC factor (LIF) and oncostatin M (OM). The gene disruption is in a gene that
CC modulated VDJ recombination e.g. a RAG gene. The gene is disrupted by
CC insertion of a transgene comprising major histocompatibility complex
CC (MHC, HLA) Class II DR3 and DQ2 genes. The transgenic mouse is useful as
CC a model of human disease to assess efficacy of therapeutic or
CC prophylactic treatments, or to assess the antigenic potential of
CC compounds. The transgenic mouse is also useful for supporting donor
CC haematopoietic stem cells or facilitating production of donor-specific
CC functional immunity. PCR primers ACC42571-ACC42639 were used to generate
CC the transgenic mouse
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2293 CTCAGGAAGCATGGGTTA 2310
|||||||| |||||| ||
Db 19 CTCAGGAATCATGGGCTA 2

RESULT 1629
ACC70832
ID ACC70832 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC70832;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Thiobacillus halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase PCR primer #4.
XX
KW Halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Thiobacillus sp.
XX
PN WO2003031626-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010460.
XX
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00312043.
XX
PA (KANF ) KANEKA CORP.
XX
PI Nanba H, Takaoka Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-363368/34.
XX
PT New halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase, useful as enzyme for
PT regeneration of coenzyme in enzymatic reductions, is derived from
PT Thiobacillus.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 54; 102pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel halogen-tolerant formate
CC dehydrogenase (ABR56300) from Thiobacillus sp. The enzyme is useful in
CC industrial scale batch or continuous enzymatic reactions, including those
CC using immobilised enzyme or a membrane reactor. In particular, the enzyme
CC is efficient for the regeneration of coenzyme in enzymatic reductions,
CC especially of alpha-haloketones such as ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate, (1S)-
CC 3-chloro-2-oxo-1-benzylpropylcarbamic acid tert-butyl ester, 1-
CC (benzoyloxy)-3-chloro-2-propanone and 2-chloroacetophenone. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention

```
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4664 AGATGCGGAAGCTGTTCA 4681
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db          2 AGACGCTGAAGCTGTTCA 19


RESULT 1630
ABX96199
ID   ABX96199 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX96199;
XX
DT   13-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #41, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;
KW   diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; therapeutic; hyperplasia;
KW   endometriosis; cancer; tumour; ischaemia; coronary arterial disease;
KW   polycystic kidney disease; renal failure; inflammatory response; asthma;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy;
KW   cytostatic; gynecological; cardiant; nephrotropic; hepatotropic;
KW   antiinflammatory.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002160374-A1.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905291.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-288105/28.
XX
PT   New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides (e.g. PRO533 or PRO245)
PT   and genes encoding them, useful for detecting or treating e.g.
PT   hyperplasia, endometriosis, cancers, ischemia, coronary arterial disease
PT   or inflammations.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 106; 477pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are also useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics,
CC   biosensors or bioreactors, for detecting or treating e.g. hyperplasia,
CC   endometriosis, cancers (e.g. those involving solid tumours), ischaemia,
CC   coronary arterial disease, polycystic kidney disease, chronic or acute
CC   renal failure, or inflammatory responses (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, psoriasis or multiple sclerosis) in mammals. The PRO genes may
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CC   also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
CC   gene. The sequences presented in ABX96017-ABX96378 are the genes
CC   encoding, the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO
CC   polynucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1631
ACA05520
ID   ACA05520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACA05520;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted protein PRO272 forward primer.f1.
XX
KW   Human; gene therapy; mucosal lesion; ulcer; enterocolitis; skin disease;
KW   psoriasis; cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; nerve cell disease;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Usher syndrome; angiogenesis;
KW   atrophia areata; inflammatory disease; asthma; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   ischaemia; ss; primer; PCR.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003023054-A1.
XX
PD   30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906742.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-331485/31.
XX
PT   Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
PT   or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
PT   antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.
XX
```

PS Example 36; Page 109; 481pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO
CC polypeptides (secreted and transmembrane). The polynucleotide is useful
CC in molecular biology, including uses as hybridisation probes, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in
CC gene therapy. The polynucleotide may also be used in preparing PRO
CC polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either
CC transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the
CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO
CC polypeptide or the antibody is used in preparing a medicament for
CC treating a condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as
CC mucosal lesions e.g. ulcers and enterocolitis, skin disease e.g.
CC psoriasis, cancer e.g. lung cancer and colon cancer, nerve cell disease
CC e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, Usher syndrome,
CC atrophia areata, angiogenesis, inflammatory disease e.g asthma and
CC rheumatoid arthritis, ischaemia, and in various diagnostic assays. The
CC present sequence represents an PCR primer used in isolating a PRO
CC polypeptide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
|||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1632
ACD20187
ID ACD20187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD20187;
XX
DT 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO272 forward primer.f1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; gene therapy; tumour; tissue typing; obesity;
KW diabetes; hypoinsulinaemia; hyperinsulinaemia; vascular permeability;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; immune response; regeneration; cartilage;
KW auditory hair cell; hearing loss; bone disorder; sports injury;
KW arthritis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003036060-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904859.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

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XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-417923/39.
XX
PT   Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT   activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT   antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 105; 469pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
CC   polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide. The polypeptide is useful for
CC   identifying agonists or antagonists of the polypeptide, for preparing
CC   variants of the polypeptide, as molecular weight markers for protein
CC   electrophoresis purpose and the nucleic acid is useful for recombinantly
CC   expressing those markers. The polypeptide is also useful as therapeutic
CC   agent. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules
CC   involved in binding interaction. The nucleic acid is useful as
CC   hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of
CC   antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptide, for
CC   generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which in turn are
CC   useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
CC   reagents, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the gene which
CC   encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic
CC   disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome identification, as chromosome
CC   marker, and for generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR),
CC   Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. PRO antibody
CC   is useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in
CC   specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO
CC   from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The polypeptide or its
CC   antibody is useful for the preparation of medicament for treating
CC   conditions which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO
CC   antibody e.g. tumour. The polypeptide and the nucleic acid is useful for
CC   tissue typing. The polypeptide is useful for treating obesity, diabetes
CC   or hypo- or hyper-insulinaemia and cardiac insufficiency disorders, for
CC   inhibiting tumour growth, enhances vascular permeability and immune
CC   response, for inducing regeneration of auditory hair cells and for
CC   treating hearing loss in mammals and for treating bone and/or cartilage
CC   disorders such as sports injuries and arthritis. The present sequence
CC   represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1633
ABT43591/c
ID   ABT43591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT43591;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   mA2 PCR primer related to the class II cytokine receptor SJ2368.
XX
KW   Class II cytokine receptor; SJ2368; autoimmune; inflammatory; cytostatic;
KW   allergic disease; septicaemia; tumour; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;
KW   antiinflammatory; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2003031620-A1.
XX
PD   17-APR-2003.
XX
PF   02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010280.
XX
PR   02-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00306851.
PR   12-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00204385.
XX
PA   (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA   (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST.
XX
PI   Ohara O,  Nagase T,  Katou Y,  Takahashi T,  Ohkawa K,  Shirakawa K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-381719/36.
XX
PT   Class II cytokine receptor SJ2368 and regulators of its activity and
PT   expression for treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and
PT   allergic diseases and tumours.
XX
PS   Example 7; Page 84; 188pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   This invention relates to the class II cytokine receptor gene SJ2368 and
CC   the encoded protein, derived from either a mouse or human origin.
CC   Agonists or antagonists of the cytokine receptor SJ2368 can be used for
CC   the treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and allergic
CC   diseases, as well as for treating the effects of septicaemia and for
CC   tumours. Accordingly, they can be described as having immunosuppressive,
CC   antiinflammatory, antiallergic and/ or cytostatic activity. This
CC   oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer related to the class II cytokine
CC   receptor SJ2368 cDNA of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1962 GTTCTCTGAGTCCAGCAG 1979
              |||||||||| ||||| |
Db         18 GTTCTCTGAGCCCAGCTG 1


RESULT 1634
ABT43593
ID   ABT43593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT43593;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   mS3 PCR primer related to the class II cytokine receptor SJ2368.
XX
KW   Class II cytokine receptor; SJ2368; autoimmune; inflammatory; cytostatic;
KW   allergic disease; septicaemia; tumour; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;
KW   antiinflammatory; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2003031620-A1.
XX
PD   17-APR-2003.
XX
PF   02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010280.
XX
PR   02-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00306851.
PR   12-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00204385.
XX
PA   (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA   (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST.
XX
```

PI Ohara O, Nagase T, Katou Y, Takahashi T, Ohkawa K, Shirakawa K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381719/36.
XX
PT Class II cytokine receptor SJ2368 and regulators of its activity and
PT expression for treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and
PT allergic diseases and tumours.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 86; 188pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to the class II cytokine receptor gene SJ2368 and
CC the encoded protein, derived from either a mouse or human origin.
CC Agonists or antagonists of the cytokine receptor SJ2368 can be used for
CC the treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and allergic
CC diseases, as well as for treating the effects of septicaemia and for
CC tumours. Accordingly, they can be described as having immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antiallergic and/ or cytostatic activity. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer related to the class II cytokine
CC receptor SJ2368 cDNA of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1962 GTTCTCTGAGTCCAGCAG 1979
||||||||||| ||||| |
Db 3 GTTCTCTGAGCCCAGCTG 20

RESULT 1635
ACA54990
ID ACA54990 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACA54990;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel secreted and transmembrane protein associated primer #99.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; psoriasis;
KW enterocolitis; gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW squamous cell carcinoma; Parkinson's disease; inflammatory disease;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma;
KW multiple sclerosis; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
KW diabetic complication; wound repair; tissue re-growth; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003017463-A1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903640.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-341586/32.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
PT disease.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 100; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides
CC (secreted and transmembrane). The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are
CC useful in diagnosing or treating enterocolitis, gastrointestinal
CC ulceration, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial cancers such as squamous
CC cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic
CC lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
CC injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer,
CC diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The polypeptides are
CC also useful for wound repair and associated therapies concerned with re-
CC growth of tissue. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are
CC also useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a
CC novel human PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1636
ACD19825
ID ACD19825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD19825;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO272 forward primer.f1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; gene therapy; apoptosis; bleeding; tumour; ALS;
KW gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; angiogenesis; skin disease; cancer;
KW coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; asthma;
KW mucosal lesion repair; keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW neuropathy; blood coagulation cascade disorder; thrombosis; haemorrhage;
KW neurodegenerative disease; endometrial bleeding; wound healing;
KW tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003027143-A1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906838.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

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PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-417249/39.
XX
PT   Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT   encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
PT   gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 100; 467pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC   polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides are useful for modulating biological
CC   activity of a cell, in diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved
CC   in gynaecological diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for
CC   hysterectomy, for treating angiogenesis, tumour, coronary ischaemic
CC   condition, disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of
CC   gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies, disease
CC   related to uncontrolled cell growth (e.g. cancer), blood coagulation
CC   cascade disorders, neurodegenerative disease, thrombosis, haemorrhage,
CC   endometrial bleeding, wound healing, tissue repair, asthma, rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, multiple sclerosis. Nucleic acid encoding PRO polypeptides are
CC   useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes and in
CC   the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides,
CC   for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals. The PRO
CC   polypeptides and their nucleic acids are useful for tissue typing. PRO
CC   antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of
CC   sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for
CC   PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and
CC   for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC   sources. The present sequence represents a human secreted and
CC   transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

```
RESULT 1637
AAL61372
ID   AAL61372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL61372;
XX
DT   22-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human FXR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 145319.
XX
KW   Human; farnesoid X receptor; FXR; cardiovascular disease; gene therapy;
KW   atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolaemia; NR1H4; bile acid receptor; BAR;
KW   retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW   RIP14; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT                    methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003044167-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   13-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036691.
XX
PR   15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002491.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-468767/44.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human farnesoid X receptor
PT   (FXR) expression, useful for treating conditions associated with FXR in
PT   humans, e.g. cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis or
PT   hypercholesterolemia.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 74; 127pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC   for modulating the expression of human farnesoid X receptor (FXR). FXR is
CC   also known as NR1H4, retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14 (RIP14)
CC   and bile acid receptor (BAR). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of human FXR in cells or tissues. It is
CC   particularly useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition
CC   associated with FXR in a human, e.g. cardiovascular disease,
CC   atherosclerosis or hypercholesterolaemia. The antisense compound is
CC   useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research
CC   reagents or kits. It is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC   is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human FXR DNA. This sequence
CC   is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
```

```
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1865 TACTTCCCGAGGCATCCT 1882
                || ||||  ||||||||||
Db          3 TATTTCCTGAGGCATCCT 20


RESULT 1638
ACF39632
ID   ACF39632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACF39632;
XX
DT   29-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:35.
XX
KW   Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
KW   MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
KW   antimicrobial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic;
KW   nootropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
KW   MHC Class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
KW   diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;
KW   phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN   WO2003050247-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.
XX
PR   05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett FC,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-577294/54.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator
PT   gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders
PT   such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,
PT   or infection.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 83; 129pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC   in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major
CC   histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and
CC   specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II
CC   transactivator, and inhibits the expression of MHC class II
CC   transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridises with at least an 8-
CC   nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC   MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antimicrobial,
CC   antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, cytostatic, nootropic,
CC   neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC
CC   Class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator
CC   antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a
CC   disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.
CC   autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be
CC   used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in
CC   cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant
CC   rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
CC   multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The
CC   antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC   research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC
CC   class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
CC   oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2184 CCTTGCCCAGGCTCTCCA 2201
              ||||||  |||||  |||||
Db          2 CCTTGCTCAGGCCCTCCA 19


RESULT 1639
ADB29427
ID   ADB29427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB29427;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003092002-A1.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902615.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
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PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-765473/72.
XX
PT   Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
PT   disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
PT   ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher
PT   syndrome.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 98; 469pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC   of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC   additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC   PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              ||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
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RESULT 1640
AAD57571
ID   AAD57571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD57571;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PLSCR3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #196383.
XX
KW   Human; phospholipid scramblase 3; gene therapy; HuPLSCR3; MuPLSCR3;
KW   PLSCR3; neurodegenerative disease; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW   autoimmune disorder; neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003048324-A2.
XX
PD   12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038521.
XX
PR   04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006972.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-569053/53.
XX
PT   New compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT   hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorders, comprises a sequence targeted
PT   to a nucleic acid encoding human phospholipid scramblase 3.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 78; 107pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention is directed to compounds, particularly antisense
CC   oligonucleotides, which are targetted to a nucleic acid encoding human
CC   phospholipid scramblase 3 (also known as PLSCR3, HuPLSCR3 and MuPLSCR3)
CC   and which modulates the expression of phospholipid scramblase 3. The
CC   compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
CC   treating neurodegenerative diseases e.g. hyperproliferative or autoimmune
CC   disorders. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PLSCR3 DNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2646 GCTGCTGCTGCAGCCACA 2663
              || || ||||||||||||
Db          3 GCAGCAGCTGCAGCCACA 20
```

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RESULT 1641
ACD23043/c
ID   ACD23043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD23043;
XX
DT   25-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NEMO gene exon 3 forward PCR primer.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; ss; NF-kappaB essential modulator; nuclear factor kappa B;
KW   incontinentia pigmenti; X-linked disorder; chromosome Xq28; NEMO;
KW   immunomodulatory; dermatological; osteopathic; neuropathic; primer;
KW   apoptosis-related disease; immune-system related disease;
KW   blood vessel-related disease; skin defect; dental defect; osteopetrosis;
KW   ophthalmologic defect; neurological defect.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003032055-A1.
XX
PD   13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   22-MAY-2001; 2001US-00863049.
XX
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206223P.
XX
PA   (KENW/) KENWRICK S J.
PA   (WOFF/) WOFFENDIN H.
PA   (MUNN/) MUNNICH A.
PA   (SMAH/) SMAHI A.
PA   (ISRA/) ISRAEL A.
PA   (POUS/) POUSTKA A.
PA   (HEIS/) HEISS N.
PA   (DURS/) D'URSO M.
PA   (LEWI/) LEWIS R A.
PA   (NELS/) NELSON D L.
PA   (ARAD/) ARADHYA S.
PA   (LEVY/) LEVY M.
XX
PI   Kenwrick SJ,  Woffendin H,  Munnich A,  Smahi A,  Israel A;
PI   Poustka A,  Heiss N,  D'urso M,  Lewis RA,  Nelson DL,  Aradhya S;
PI   Levy M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-492063/46.
XX
PT   Detection of necrosis factor-kappa B related medical condition in
PT   organism, by obtaining sample from the organism, and analyzing the sample
PT   for alteration in specified amino acid sequences.
XX
PS   Claim 40; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kappa B) related
CC   medical condition in an organism being detected by obtaining a sample
CC   from the organism, and analysing the sample for an alteration in a the
CC   nuclear factor kappaB essential modifier (NEMO) gene or protein sequence
CC   (neither shown in the specification). The alteration results in
CC   inactivation of NF-kappa B. Also included are treating or preventing NF-
CC   kappa B related medical condition in an organism by administering the
CC   NEMO protein to the organism and screening a test organism for a compound
CC   for the treatment of NF-kappa B related medical condition (by
CC   administering the compound to the organism, and assaying for an
CC   improvement in the NF-kappa B related medical condition). The method
CC   useful is for detecting NF-kappa B related condition, e.g. incontinentia
CC   pigmenti (IP), apoptosis-related disease, immune-system related disease,
CC   blood vessel-related disease, skin defect, dental defect, osteopetrosis,
CC   ophthalmologic defect, or neurological defect, in an organism, i.e. human
CC   including affected individual, carrier individual, or noncarrier
CC   individual. The NEMO gene is located on chromosome Xq28, incontinentia
CC   pigmenti being an X-linked disorder. Experiments in this study show
CC   variations in exon 2, 10, 9 and particularly intron 3 to be linked to
CC   familial incontinentia pigmenti The present sequence is a PCR primer used
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CC   to amplify an exon of the human NEMO gene
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1064 CAGTGCTGGGGAGCTGGG 1081
              |||||  ||||||||||
Db         18 CAGTGGAGGGGAGCTGGG 1


RESULT 1642
ADA18283
ID   ADA18283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA18283;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003039971-A1.
XX
PD   27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906646.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-503392/47.
XX
PT   New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful for treating skin,
PT   neurodegenerative diseases, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and
PT   multiple sclerosis.
```

```
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC   of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC   additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC   PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1643
ACD66972
ID   ACD66972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD66972;
XX
DT   17-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO272 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; ss; PRO; secreted and transmembrane protein; inflammation;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; atherosclerosis;
KW   infertility; birth defect; premature aging; malignancy; cancer; stroke;
KW   heart attack; hypertension; gastrointestinal ulceration;
KW   Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; cholesterol uptake;
KW   wound healing; tissue repair; gene therapy.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003045693-A1.
XX
PD   06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903749.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
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PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
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PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
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PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
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PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
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PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-512316/48.
XX
PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or
PT PRO1868), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, AIDS or multiple sclerosis in
PT mammals.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 102; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
CC 61 PRO (secreted and transmembrane protein) polypeptides appearing as
CC ABO32756-ABO32816; or (b) any of 61 nucleotide sequences having 50-4053bp
CC fully defined in the specification; or the full length coding sequence of
CC any these 61 nucleotide sequences. Also included are the isolated PRO
CC polypeptide (lacking its associated signal peptide or an extracellular
CC domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule, a host cell
CC comprising the vector (used to produce the PRO polypeptide), a chimaeric
CC molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino
CC acid sequence, an anti-PRO antibody, detecting PRO245 or PRO1868
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing any of these PRO
CC polypeptides, linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245
CC or PRO1868 polypeptide and modulating at least one biological activity of
CC a cell expressing the PRO245 or PRO1868 polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides
CC or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors
CC or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for diagnosing or treating
CC e.g. inflammations, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis,
CC atherosclerosis, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, malignancy
CC (e.g. cancers), strokes, heart attacks, hypertension, gastrointestinal
CC ulcerations, Parkinson's diseases, Alzheimer's disease, or AIDS in
CC mammals. These are also useful for modulating cholesterol uptake in the
CC body, and in wound healing or tissue repair. The PRO polypeptides are
CC useful in drug screening. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes
CC are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of human
CC cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene
CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The present
CC sequence is an oligonucleotide (PCR primer or probe) used in the
CC isolation of a PRO cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1644
ADA38106/c
ID ADA38106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA38106;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo CG51475-01-AS1 inhibits N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase.
XX
KW CG51475-01-AS1; WNT-7B; N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase;
KW voltage-gated potassium channel; ion transport; Map3K8; thymidine kinase;
KW cell proliferation; H-Ras; small interfering RNA; siRNA; embryogenesis;
KW carcinogenesis; tumour progression; cell migration; matrix invasion;
KW cell differentiation; stress response; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
KW cardiac arrhythmia; neurological disorder; epilepsy; interleukin 1b;
KW Il-1b; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase DNA"
FT /note= "Forms double stranded region with nucleotides 274
FT -255 of sequence in {seqid:2}"
XX
PN WO2003070160-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038188.
XX
PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114153.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Ju J, Huang C, Zhong H, Simons JF, Taillon BE, Chant JS;
PI Peyman JA, Smithson G, Millet I;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-697551/66.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides, useful in treatment and diagnosis of e.g. tumors,
PT inhibit expression of six specific genes, e.g. the oncogene WNT-7B, by
PT RNA interference.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 44; 75pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
CC the expression of WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the voltage-
CC gated potassium channel, ion transport, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase.

```
CC   Specifically, the invention describes inhibiting cell proliferation by
CC   modulating the function of oncology targets: H-Ras, WNT-7B and
CC   acetylglucosaminyltransferase. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) along with
CC   the antisense compounds specifically hybridise to the target nucleic acid
CC   molecules to inhibit gene expression. The Wnt proteins are secreted
CC   ligands involved in embryogenesis and carcinogenesis, such that these
CC   antisense oligos are useful for treating breast, gastric and colon
CC   cancers. N-acetylglucosaminyltransferases are associated with tumour
CC   progression, cell migration and matrix invasion, while Map3K8 regulates
CC   cell differentiation and stress responses, such that antisense inhibitors
CC   are cytostatic and antiinflammatory, and can be useful in cell
CC   proliferative disorders. The voltage gated K channel maintains membrane
CC   potential and modulates electrical excitability in neurons and can be
CC   useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias and neurological disorders
CC   such as epilepsy. Thymidine kinase is important in DNA synthesis, and
CC   antisense compounds can treat cell proliferation and modulate the
CC   expression of interleukin 1b (Il-1b). Furthermore, antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the invention were designed to target H-ras and
CC   interleukin 8 to inhibit their expression. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is the CG51475-01-AS1 oligo used to inhibit N-
CC   acetylglucosaminyltransferase expression, in an exemplification of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3586 TCCCATGTTGCTCAGGCT 3603
              ||||||||||||  |||
Db         19 TCCCATGTTGCTCCTGCT 2


RESULT 1645
ACD83133
ID   ACD83133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD83133;
XX
DT   22-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO PCR primer #100.
XX
KW   Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW   abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; mucosal lesion;
KW   coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa; skin disease; ALS;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease; asthma;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; cancer;
KW   amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; uncontrolled cell growth; PCR.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003044793-A1.
XX
PD   06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903786.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000;  2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000;  2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000;  2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000;  2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000;  2000WO-US014042.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-492256/46.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 102; 475pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the PRO polynucleotides encoding them.
CC The PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in diagnosing or
CC treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynaecological diseases e.g. to
CC avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. They can also be used in
CC treating coronary ischaemic conditions, disorders associated with the
CC preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of
CC acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal
CC keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease,
CC Alzheimer's disease, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and diseases related to
CC uncontrolled cell growth, such as cancer. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to isolate a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1646
ADA16258
ID ADA16258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA16258;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003049621-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904119.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521801/49.
XX
PT New genes encoding for secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides,
PT useful for treating e.g. cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds,
PT cancers, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia, or
PT arthritis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1647
ACD99795/c
ID ACD99795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99795;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #481.
XX
KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 21; 229pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1133 CCCAATGGCCTCTGGATG 1150
                || |||||||||| |||||
Db         20 CCGAATGGCCTCAGGATG 3
```

RESULT 1648
ADA15333
ID ADA15333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA15333;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #273.
XX
KW Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
KW allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
KW atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
KW hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
KW familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipaemic;
KW hypotensive; anorectic.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2003064372-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
XX
PA (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-540780/51.
XX
PT Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
PT combined hyperlipidemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
PT disorder.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 40; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAAACTC 3615
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db          1 CAGGCTAACCCCAAACTC 18
```

RESULT 1649
ADA42403
ID ADA42403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA42403;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054401-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903520.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755054/71.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,
PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological
PT diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 479pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

```
RESULT 1650
ACD23311
ID   ACD23311 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD23311;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
KW   Human; PRO; primer; ss; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS;
KW   amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; cancer; viral infection; AIDS;
KW   Usher's syndrome; haemorrhage; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;
KW   gastrointestinal ulceration; congenital microvillus atrophy; psoriasis;
KW   skin disease; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; ischaemic condition;
KW   asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease;
KW   atherosclerosis; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; stroke; PCR;
KW   diabetic complication.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003064367-A1.
XX
PD   03-APR-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904485.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-567176/53.
XX
PT   Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
PT   treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
PT   lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 103; 477pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC   encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are used for treating
CC   diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells such as Parkinson's
CC   disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and
CC   neuropathies, diseases related to uncontrolled cell growth such as
CC   cancer, viral infections, Usher's syndrome, haemorrhage, enterocolitis,
CC   Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, congenital
CC   microvillus atrophy, skin diseases such as psoriasis and epithelial
CC   cancers, endometrial bleeding, angiogenesis, ischaemic conditions,
CC   asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory diseases,
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CC   atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
CC   aging, AIDS, stroke and diabetic complications. The polynucleotides are
CC   also useful in chromosome and gene mapping. This sequence represents a
CC   PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1651
AAD57279/c
ID   AAD57279 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD57279;
XX
DT   06-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MIP3A DNA specific antisense oligo, ISIS 150693.
XX
KW   Macrophage inflammatory protein-3-alpha; MIP3A; antisense therapy;
KW   liver and activation-regulated kinase; LARC; CC chemokine ligand 20;
KW   small inducible cytokine subfamily A; SCYA20; inflammatory disorder;
KW   CCL20; psoriasis; irritable bowel syndrome; Crohn's disease; exodus 1;
KW   human; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT                    methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003057142-A2.
XX
PD   17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040426.
XX
PR   28-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033742.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Karras JG,  Condon TP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-598310/56.
XX
PT   Novel oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acids encoding macrophage
PT   inflammatory protein-3-alpha and inhibiting expression of the protein,
PT   useful for treating psoriasis.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 104; 116pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC   for modulating the expression of macrophage inflammatory protein-3-alpha
CC   (MIP3A). MIP3A is also known as small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys
CC   -Cys), member 20 (SCYA20), exodus 1, liver and activation-regulated
CC   kinase (LARC), CC chemokine ligand 20 (CCL20). The invention is useful
CC   for inhibiting the expression of MIP3A DNA in cells or tissues. It is
CC   useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC   with MIP3A such as inflammatory disorder, psoriasis, irritable bowel
CC   syndrome or Crohn's disease. The antisense compound is utilised for
CC   diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC   It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human MIP3A DNA. This sequence is
CC   used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2459 ATTCTAATTGCATCATAG 2476
              ||||  ||||||||||||
Db         19 ATTCATATTGCATCATAG 2


RESULT 1652
ADA27343/c
ID   ADA27343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA27343;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human microsatellite M2_4_32 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   ss; primer; PCR; HLA-related research; HLA class II-associated disease;
KW   transplantation matching; recombination hot spot identification;
KW   linkage disequilibrium study; human; microsatellite.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003108940-A1.
XX
PD   12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   06-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314405.
XX
PR   15-NOV-2000; 2000US-00713616.
XX
PA   (INOK/) INOKO H.
XX
PI   Inoko H,  Tamiya G,  Matsuzaka Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-616782/58.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide primer capable of specifically hybridizing to a DNA
PT   having the sequence of the flanking regions of a microsatellite (e.g.
PT   M249), useful for HLA-related research, e.g. transplantation matching.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 7; 20pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer capable of
CC   specifically hybridising to a DNA having the sequence of the flanking
CC   regions of a microsatellite selected from M2-4-9, M2-2-9, M2-2-12, M2-3-
CC   11, M2-2-20, M2-2-21, M2-2-22, M2-2-23, M2-2-24, M2-4-25, M2-4-26, M2-2-
CC   29, M2-2-32, M2-4-32, M2-4-33, M2-4-37, M2-3-22, M2-2-36, M2-5-11, M2-2-
CC   46, and M2-2-48. The primer is useful for determining the number of
CC   repeat units of the microsatellite cited above. The primer is useful in
CC   HLA-related research, such as genetic mapping of HLA class II-associated
CC   diseases, transplantation matching, population genetics, and
CC   identification of recombination hot spots as well as linkage
CC   disequilibrium studies. The present sequence represents the human
CC   microsatellite M2_4_32 PCR primer #1.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1900 ACCACAGCTCTGCAGAAC 1917
              ||||||| ||| ||||||
Db         18 ACCACAGATCTCCAGAAC 1


RESULT 1653
ADA16682
ID   ADA16682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA16682;
XX
DT   06-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003039969-A1.
XX
PD   27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904786.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-503391/47.
XX
PT   New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO187, which is a
PT   member of the epidermal growth factor-8 (EGF-8) family of proteins,
PT   useful for treating cancer.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
XX
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```
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC   of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC   additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC   PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1654
ADA13111
ID   ADA13111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA13111;
XX
DT   06-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003049622-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904956.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
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PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521802/49.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful for treating
PT cancer, skin disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, and for lessening the
PT effects of viral infection.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1655
ADA41979
ID ADA41979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA41979;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003082540-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902634.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755103/71.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal ulceration,
PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Usher syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 468pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
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RESULT 1656
ADA17326
ID ADA17326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA17326;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003017498-A1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908093.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
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PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
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PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-531434/50.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or
PT PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 475pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful

```
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC   of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC   additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC   PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1657
ADA42829
ID   ADA42829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA42829;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003054351-A1.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904462.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
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PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-755052/71.
XX
PT   Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide, useful for
PT   tissue typing, treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, birth
PT   defects, cancer.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 464pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC   for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC   of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC   lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC   differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC   diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC   additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC   PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1658
ACD05066/c
ID   ACD05066 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD05066;
XX
DT   05-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #71.
XX
KW   Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
KW   antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
KW   inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
KW   colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
KW   multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
KW   antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2003022848-A1.
XX
PD   30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX
PR   05-OCT-1998;   98US-00166186.
PR   18-MAY-1999;   99US-00313932.
XX
PA   (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
PA   (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA   (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA   (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX
PI   Baker BF,  Bennett CF,  Butler MM,  Shanahan WR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-447433/42.
XX
PT   Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
PT   Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
PT   oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
PT   alpha.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 18; 142pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
CC   an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
CC   oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
```

CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1661 TCGCTGAGCTCATCGGAA 1678
||||||||||| ||||
Db 20 TCGCTGAGCTCAAGGGAA 3

RESULT 1659
ACD05293
ID ACD05293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD05293;
XX
DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #296.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
KW antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
KW inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
KW colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
KW multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003022848-A1.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-447433/42.
XX
PT Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
PT alpha.
XX
PS Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 739 ACCTGGGAGCAGATGGGG 756
||||||||| ||||| ||
Db 2 ACCTGGGAGTAGATGAGG 19

RESULT 1660
ACD23673
ID ACD23673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD23673;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW leukocyte homing; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;
KW mucosal lesion; enterocolitis Zollinger Ellison syndrome; asthma; PCR;
KW antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003064923-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905348.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567190/53.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 99; 471pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the polypeptides, where the
CC bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody. The bioactive
CC material causes the death of the cell. The polypeptides or antibodies
CC specific to the polypeptides are useful for modulating at least one
CC biological activity of a cell expressing the polypeptides. The
CC polypeptides are useful for treating disorders associated with leukocyte
CC homing such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple
CC sclerosis, repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions such as
CC enterocolitis and Zollinger Ellison syndrome and for identifying agonists
CC or antagonists of the polypeptides. The polynucleotides are useful as
CC hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of
CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides and for
CC generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern analysis,
CC Southern analysis and Western analysis. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1661
ADB95895
ID ADB95895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB95895;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #273.
XX
KW cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIPI; FCHLI;
KW cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2003054418-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-695901/66.
XX
PT Novel human FCHLI or mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide, useful for drug
PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 38; 56pp; English.
XX

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CC   The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
CC   form of a mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHLI
CC   polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
CC   variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
CC   at least 65 % sequence identify to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
CC   DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
CC   with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene and its product are
CC   useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
CC   identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
CC   lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
CC   therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
CC   the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
CC   variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
CC   and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
CC   polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
CC   expression of HYPL1P1 or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
CC   used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIP1 gene.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAAACTC 3615
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db          1 CAGGCTAACCCCAAACTC 18


RESULT 1662
ADB36877/c
ID   ADB36877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB36877;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #491.
XX
KW   ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW   hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR   03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA   (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA   (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA   (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI   Bratzler RL,  Petersen DM,  Fouron Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT   Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT   nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 12; 221pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC   asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC   in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC   invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC   especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC   an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1133 CCCAATGGCCTCTGGATG 1150
              || |||||||| |||||
Db         20 CCGAATGGCCTCAGGATG 3


RESULT 1663
ADB80922
ID   ADB80922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB80922;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Anorexia / life-style related diseases related primer, SEQ ID No 25.
XX
KW   primer; lifestyle related disorder; anabolic activity; gene therapy;
KW   cell therapy; eating disorder; obesity; diabetes; hypertension; ss;
KW   anorexia; PCR.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2003055507-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013757.
XX
PR   27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00397523.
XX
PA   (SUMU ) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Sugaru E,  Yamanaka M,  Ichihara J,  Taiji M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-618060/58.
XX
PT   Treatment for anorexia, eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and
PT   hypertension by preventing expression or function of a polypeptide.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 48; 91pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to novel remedies for the treatment for anorexia
CC   and lifestyle related disorders, comprising a substance that prevents
CC   expression or function of a polypeptide having a 300 or 345 residue amino
CC   acid sequence, given in the specification. The invention further relates
CC   to a nucleic acid comprising a 1038 or 1324 nucleotide sequence, given in
CC   the specification. The novel remedies have anabolic activity and can be
CC   used to treat disorders by gene therapy or cell therapy. The remedies can
CC   be used in the treatment of anorexia and lifestyle related disorders such
CC   as eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and hypertension. This sequence
CC   represents a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4770 GGAGAAGGGCAGCAAAAA 4787
              |||||||||| || |||
Db          1 GGAGAAGGGCATCAGAAA 18


RESULT 1664
ADB77748
ID   ADB77748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB77748;
XX
```

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003077654-A1.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902759.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-765399/72.
XX
PT New isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for treating
PT diseases, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 98; 467pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be

```
CC   exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC   employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC   infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC   if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC   antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC   heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC   endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC   tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC   genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC   molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC   to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC   chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC   for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC   knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC   therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC   of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC   expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC   are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC   therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC   the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC   polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC   for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC   staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC   diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC   cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC   recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC   used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC   sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC   polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1665
ADB74884
ID   ADB74884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB74884;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW   gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW   keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW   Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW   cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW   antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW   kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW   immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003082542-A1.
XX
PD   01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907979.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
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PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-765412/72.
XX
PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 103; 475pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1666
ADC28530
ID ADC28530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC28530;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003059772-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909064.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

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PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
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PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
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PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Pong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-540670/51.
XX
PT   Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT   encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
PT   antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1667
ADC39730
ID   ADC39730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC39730;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
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KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003059828-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904553.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
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PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-540675/51.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 477pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,

```
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1668
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ID   ADC40244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC40244;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003059829-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905381.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
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PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
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PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
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PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
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PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
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PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
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PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
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PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
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PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
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PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
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PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
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DR WPI; 2003-540676/51.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
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PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
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CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
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CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
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CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
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RESULT 1669
ADC19068
ID ADC19068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC19068;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003036061-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909204.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI William PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-615762/58.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1670
ADC34368
ID ADC34368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC34368;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003036094-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904820.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
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PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
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PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
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PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-615763/58.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating cancers, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,
PT neurological diseases, and skin diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
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CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
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CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
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CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

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CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
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XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1671
ADC29423
ID   ADC29423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC29423;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003049676-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902736.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
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PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
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PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
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PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
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PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
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PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
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PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Ann Roy M, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-585107/55.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO234 (useful for treating
PT rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis) and PRO187
PT (useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, cancer).
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 451pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
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RESULT 1672
ADC28954
ID ADC28954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC28954;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003049677-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

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PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-615797/58.
XX
PT   Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT   encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
PT   antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1673
ADC40839
ID   ADC40839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC40839;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003054400-A1.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
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PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902692.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
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PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-708343/67.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,
PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological
PT diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
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CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
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CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1674
ADC19496
ID ADC19496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC19496;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054441-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905056.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;

PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI William PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-695902/66.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration,
PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1675
ADC33944
ID ADC33944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC33944;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003073077-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905088.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
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PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
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PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
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PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-695953/66.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
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CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
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CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
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SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1676
ADC13014
ID ADC13014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC13014;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003073079-A1.
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PD 17-APR-2003.
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PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907575.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

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PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
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PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
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PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
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DR WPI; 2003-743809/70.
XX
PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245
PT and PRO1868, useful for treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
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XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
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CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
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CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to

```
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1677
ADC12466
ID   ADC12466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC12466;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003082541-A1.
XX
PD   01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902713.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Pong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-743881/70.
XX
PT   New secreted transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding
PT   the polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in identifying chromosomes, as
```

PT chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 487pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1678
ADD05021
ID ADD05021 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD05021;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104469-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907652.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801231/75.
XX
PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1679
ADC84334
ID ADC84334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC84334;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus type CP8034 detection oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN EP1302550-A1.
XX
PD 16-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
PI Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
PI Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
PT Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
PT the virus.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 564; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
CC and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an

```
CC   HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658
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Db          2 CTACATCTGCTGCTGCAG 19


RESULT 1680
ADD04027
ID   ADD04027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADD04027;
XX
DT   01-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003104381-A1.
XX
PD   05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903823.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   18-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-801226/75.
XX
PT   Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
PT   disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
```

PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 487pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

RESULT 1681
ADD03603
ID ADD03603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD03603;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003108983-A1.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902572.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801268/75.
XX
PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1682
ADD20528/c
ID ADD20528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD20528;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:1163.
XX
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;
KW Orechromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
KW detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Oreochromis niloticus.
XX
PN WO2003060160-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.
PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.
XX
PI Lie O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-627388/59.
XX
PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
PT acids.
XX
PS Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 1163; 233pp; English.

```
XX
CC   The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
CC   Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
CC   and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to
CC   (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
CC   Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
CC   17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
CC   a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
CC   of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
CC   origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database
CC   comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
CC   candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
CC   sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between
CC   the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
CC   to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
CC   a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,
CC   rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for
CC   detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
CC   involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
CC   (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus
CC   SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is
CC   useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
CC   sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
CC   acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus
CC   microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
CC   sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
CC   hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
CC   comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
CC   used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3302 TAGACCTGCAGCAGAACA 3319
              |||| ||||| |||||||
Db         20 TAGAGCTGCACCAGAACA 3


RESULT 1683
AAD61218/c
ID   AAD61218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD61218;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168299.
XX
KW   Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW   insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW   immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT                   methyl cytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR   06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT   Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT   useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT   as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC   acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC   phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC   expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC   such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC   developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC   is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2110 CTGATGCAGCAGATGAAG 2127
              ||  ||||||||||||||
Db         20 CTCCTGCAGCAGATGAAG 3


RESULT 1684
AAD61896/c
ID   AAD61896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD61896;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Zalpha11 cDNA clone sequencing primer, ZC 19657.
XX
KW   Cytokine receptor; Zalpha11; cell proliferation; cell development;
KW   spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
KW   haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6576744-B1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   23-SEP-1999;   99US-00404641.
XX
PR   23-SEP-1998;   98US-0100896P.
PR   09-MAR-1999;   99US-0123546P.
PR   06-JUL-1999;   99US-0142574P.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
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PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-799829/75.
XX
PT Novel cytokine receptor Zalpha11 useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
PT inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 89; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalpha11 and its
CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalpha11 protein is useful for detecting ligands
CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalpha11 DNA is useful
CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
CC states. Zalpha11 protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
CC inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
CC a primer used for sequencing human Zalpha11 cDNA clone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
||| |||||||||| |||
Db 18 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 1

RESULT 1685
AAD61894
ID AAD61894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61894;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zalpha11 cDNA clone sequencing primer, ZC 19572.
XX
KW Cytokine receptor; Zalpha11; cell proliferation; cell development;
KW spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6576744-B1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
PR 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
XX
PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-799829/75.
XX
PT Novel cytokine receptor Zalpha11 useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
PT inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 87; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalpha11 and its
CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalpha11 protein is useful for detecting ligands
CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalpha11 DNA is useful
CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
CC states. Zalpha11 protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
CC inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
CC a primer used for sequencing human Zalpha11 cDNA clone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
||| |||||||||| |||
Db 3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20

RESULT 1686
ADE77574
ID ADE77574 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE77574;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DRB1*1130 probe designed to analyse the HLA-DRB polymorphic region.
XX
KW HLA-DRB; probe; ss; human; multiplexed elongation assay;
KW enzymatic recognition;
KW cystic fibrosis conductance transmembrane regulator; CFTR;
KW human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genetic testing; carrier screening;
KW genotyping; profiling; polymorphic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003034029-A2.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033012.
XX
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329427P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329428P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329619P.
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329620P.
PR 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364416P.
XX
PA (BIOA-) BIOARRAY SOLUTIONS LTD.
XX
PI Li AX, Hashmi G, Seul M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-393553/37.
XX
PT Concurrent interrogation of a number of polymorphic sites, useful for
PT genetic testing, carrier screening, genetic profiling, and identity
PT testing, comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay using
PT probes.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 38; 143pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for the concurrent interrogation
CC of a number of polymorphic sites in the presence of, and without
CC interference from, non-designated polymorphic sites. Specifically, it
CC comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay by applying one or
CC more temperature cycles to achieve linear amplification of the target or
CC a combination of annealing and elongation steps under temperature-
CC controlled conditions. Furthermore, this detection method uses probe
CC extension or elongation and relies on enzymatic recognition, a superior
CC technique that no longer depends on differential hybridisation. The
CC present invention describes probes and methods useful for identifying or
CC detecting polymorphisms at one or more designated sites, such that they
CC can identify mutations within the cystic fibrosis conductance
CC transmembrane regulator (CFTR) or the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
CC genes. In addition, concurrent interrogation of a multiplicity of
CC polymorphic sites is useful for genetic testing, carrier screening,
CC genotyping or genetic profiling, and identity testing. This
CC oligonucleotide is a probe designed to analyse the polymorphic region of

```
CC   the HLA-DRB gene of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        556 TACTTGGAGTTCCTGAAG 573
              | ||||||||||||  |||
Db          1 TTCTTGGAGTTCCTTAAG 18


RESULT 1687
ADE34855
ID   ADE34855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE34855;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003077583-A1.
XX
PD   24-APR-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905075.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   26-NOV-1997;   97US-0066480P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-777194/73.
XX
PT   New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
PT   treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
```

PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1688
ADF44236
ID ADF44236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF44236;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV CP8034 detecting probe M830402.
XX
KW detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; probe; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN JP2002360271-A.
XX
PD 17-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-600935/57.
XX
PT A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
PT of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
PT composition for the detection.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 593; 166pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
CC subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
CC comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
CC on first part of the carrier and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
CC second part of carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
CC hybridise with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
CC identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. ADF43644-
CC ADF44289 represent oligonucleotide probes used in the method of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658
|| || ||||||||||||
Db 2 CTACATCTGCTGCTGCAG 19

RESULT 1689
ADF44739/c
ID ADF44739 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF44739;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOV4a reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:86.
XX
KW human; antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide;
KW protozoacide; antihelminthic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic; antiarthritic;
KW antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic; antilipaemic; vulnerary;
KW antiangiogenic; gene therapy; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; cardiovascular disease;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder;
KW osteoarthritis; haematopoietic disorder; inflammatory skin disorder;
KW asthma; dyslipidaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003066881-A2.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003403.
XX
PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355099P.
PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-00074978.
PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356424P.

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PR   19-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357928P.
PR   21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358608P.
PR   27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
PR   25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375579P.
PR   01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138588.
PR   17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
PR   07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387002P.
PR   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.
PR   07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401825P.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Anderson DW,  Burgess CE,  Casman SJ,  Gorman L,  Ji W,  Kekuda R;
PI   Li L,  Padigaru M,  Patturajan M,  Pena CEA,  Shenoy SG,  Shimkets RA;
PI   Stone DJ,  Taupier RJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-748127/70.
XX
PT   New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT   preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
PT   osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT   asthma, or infections.
XX
PS   Example C; SEQ ID NO 86; 234pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising:
CC   (a) any of the 34 fully defined sequences (P) (see SEQ ID NO:2n, where n
CC   is an integer between 1 and 34); (b) a mature form of (a); or (c) a
CC   sequence that is at least 95% identical to (P), or having one or more
CC   conservative amino acid substitutions in. (I) can be encoded by a nucleic
CC   acid molecule (II), where the sequence is selected from the group
CC   consisting of SEQ ID NO:2(n-1). (I) and (II) have antidiabetic,
CC   anorectic, cardiant, hypotensive, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic,
CC   virucide, antibacterial, fungicide, protozoacide, antihelminthic,
CC   nootropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant,
CC   osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, dermatological,
CC   antiasthmatic, antilipaemic, vulnerary and antiangiogenic activities, and
CC   can be used in gene therapy. The polypeptides (I), nucleic acid molecules
CC   (II) and antibodies that immunospecifically bind (I), can be used in the
CC   manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
CC   human disease. They are useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing
CC   diseases such metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
CC   (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
CC   cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
CC   neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC   epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), haematopoietic disorders,
CC   inflammatory skin disorders, asthma, and various dyslipidaemias. (I) and
CC   (II) may also be used as targets for the identification of small
CC   molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
CC   differentiation, cell proliferation, haematopoiesis, wound healing and
CC   angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in gene ration of antibodies that bind
CC   immunospecifically to (I) for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.
CC   (I) can also be used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping,
CC   tissue typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The present
CC   sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        571 AAGAAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 588
              || |||||||||| ||||
Db         18 AAAAAGGAGGAGCCGAAG 1


RESULT 1690
ADG38407
ID   ADG38407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG38407;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   RT-PCR primer #4 for human BCRP cDNA.
XX
KW   Anticancer agent; polymorphism; human; BCRP; cancer cell;
KW   reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003199585-A.
XX
PD   15-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   21-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00145926.
XX
PR   24-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00325883.
XX
PA   (GANK-) ZH GAN KENKYUKAI.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819597/77.
XX
PT   Evaluating sensitivity of test cell to anticancer agent involves
PT   identifying gene polymorphism of BCRP.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 18pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for evaluating the sensitivity
CC   of a cell to an anticancer agent. The method involves identifying a gene
CC   polymorphism in the human BCRP gene (the polymorphism is undefined in the
CC   specification). The gene polymorphisms encode variant BCRP polypeptides
CC   designated as Q141K, V12M and Q126STOP. Identifying the gene polymorphism
CC   of BCRP of a test cell is useful for evaluating the expression grade of
CC   the side effect at the time of administering an anticancer agent to the
CC   test cell and evaluating the resistance of the test cell to the
CC   anticancer agent. BCRP protein is useful in conveying an anticancer agent
CC   to cancer cell. The method is efficient in identifying a safer anticancer
CC   -agent for treatment. The present sequence represents a reverse
CC   transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        569 TGAAGAAGGAGGAGCTGA 586
              || |||||||||| |||
Db          2 TGTAGAAGGAGGAGTTGA 19


RESULT 1691
ADF91008
ID   ADF91008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADF91008;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Microorganism detection PCR primer, SEQ ID 91.
XX
KW   Detection; microorganism; PCR; primer; bacterium; fungus; protozoan;
KW   virus; diarrhoea; food poisoning; ss.
XX
OS   Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
PN   JP2003164282-A.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00365153.
XX
PR   29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00365153.
```

```
XX
PA   (RAKA-) RAKAN KK.
PA   (GIFU-) GIFU DAIGAKUCHO.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-793230/75.
XX
PT   Rapid, sensitive detection of specific or unspecified microbes causing
PT   diarrhea and food poisoning, using primers which target universal and
PT   specific genes, and amplifying by PCR under heat cycle conditions
PT   suitable for many detections.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 91; 69pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for detecting microorganisms
CC   using primers (ADF90918-ADF91145). The method is used for detecting
CC   microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, viruses) which cause diarrhoea
CC   symptoms, and pathogenic microbe of food poisoning. The method can be
CC   used to detect unspecified microbes, or specific pathogens, or for the
CC   simultaneous detection of many kinds of microorganism.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2454 TAAACATTCTAATTGCAT 2471
                | |||||||| |||||||
Db          3 TTAACATTCTTATTGCAT 20


RESULT 1692
ADG87473
ID   ADG87473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG87473;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC572.
XX
KW   zalpha11; anaemia; human; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003148447-A1.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   13-SEP-2002; 2002US-00243072.
XX
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00628127.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Presnell SR,  Conklin DC,  Novak JE,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-897570/82.
XX
PT   New polynucleotide, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT   anemia encodes a zalpha11 polypeptide cytokine receptor.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 91pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to new isolated polynucleotide encoding
CC   zalpha11 polypeptide. The polynucleotide is useful for treating anaemia.
CC   The invention is useful for producing zalpha11 polypeptide and producing
CC   an antibody to zalpha11 polypeptide. The present sequence is human
CC   zalpha11 cDNA specific primer.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
                 ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1693
ADG87475/c
ID   ADG87475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG87475;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC657.
XX
KW   zalpha11; anaemia; human; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003148447-A1.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   13-SEP-2002; 2002US-00243072.
XX
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00628127.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Presnell SR,  Conklin DC,  Novak JE,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-897570/82.
XX
PT   New polynucleotide, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT   anemia encodes a zalpha11 polypeptide cytokine receptor.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 17; 91pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to new isolated polynucleotide encoding
CC   zalpha11 polypeptide. The polynucleotide is useful for treating anaemia.
CC   The invention is useful for producing zalpha11 polypeptide and producing
CC   an antibody to zalpha11 polypeptide. The present sequence is human
CC   zalpha11 cDNA specific primer.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
                 ||| |||||||||| |||
Db         18 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 1


RESULT 1694
ADH52771
ID   ADH52771 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH52771;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer PFZ185-AP3 used to amplify Porphyromonas fimA sequence.
XX
KW   pigmented anaerobic bacterium; 16S rRNA; antiinflammatory; vaccine;
KW   periodontal disease; PCR; primer; ss; FimA.
XX
OS   Porphyromonas.
XX
```

PN WO2003054755-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-IB005539.
XX
PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342999P.
XX
PA (PFIZ ) PFIZER PROD INC.
XX
PI Hardham JM, King KW, Krishnan R, Mcgavin DR, Dreier KJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-559192/52.
XX
PT New isolated pigmented anaerobic bacteria, useful for preparing a vaccine
PT for treating or preventing periodontal disease in companion animals.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 13; 159pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated pigmented anaerobic bacteria
CC having a 16S rRNA DNA sequence fully defined in the specification,
CC provided that the bacteria is not a strain of Porphyromonas gingivalis
CC designated as dog 20B. The invention has antiinflammatory applications
CC whilst the bacteria and polynucleotide may be useful for preparing a
CC vaccine for treating or preventing periodontal disease in companion
CC animals. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer which was used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5040 TGGCAAGACCCCTGCAGA 5057
||||||||| | ||||||
Db 2 TGGCAAGACTCTTGCAGA 19

RESULT 1695
ADH59338
ID ADH59338 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH59338;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003039972-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906700.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-503393/47.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO211, PRO217 and PRO230, useful for
PT treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotropic lateral
PT sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies and psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1696
ADH44585
ID ADH44585 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH44585;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse MPL/Human Zalpha11 sequencing primer #6.
XX
KW Human; ss; Zalpha11 ligand; Zalpha11 receptor; immune response;
KW tumour progression; metastasis; tumour stasis; haematopoietic tumour;
KW lymphoma; B cell tumour; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; myasthenia gravis; diabetes; infectious disease;
KW immunocompromised patient; HIV infection; vaccine; primer; mouse.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN US6605272-B2.
XX
PD 12-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923246.
XX
PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-895283/82.
XX
PT Stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
PT pathogen, useful for enhancing anti-tumor activity resulting in reduced
PT tumor progression or metastasis, comprises administering zalpha11 ligand
PT polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC exposed to an antigen or pathogen comprises administering a composition
CC comprising mature zalpha11 ligand polypeptide comprising residues 32-162
CC of ADH44572 in a pharmaceutical vehicle. Also included are stimulating an
CC immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or pathogen
CC (comprising: (a) determining (in)directly the level of antigen or
CC pathogen present in the mammal; (b) administering a composition
CC comprising zalpha11 ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c)
CC determining (in)directly the level of antigen or pathogen in the mammal;
CC and (d) comparing the antigen or pathogen level in (a) with (b), where a
CC change in the level indicates stimulation of immune response), and
CC stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
CC pathogen (comprising: (a) determining a level of antigen- or pathogen-
CC specific antibody; (b) administering a composition comprising zalpha11
CC ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c) determining a post
CC administration level of the antigen- or pathogen-specific antibody; and
CC (d) comparing the level of the antibody in (a) with (b), where an

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CC   increase in the antibody level indicates stimulation of immune response).
CC   The method is useful for stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC   exposed to an antigen or pathogen, and for enhancing anti-tumour activity
CC   resulting in a reduction in tumour progression, decrease in metastasis,
CC   or tumour stasis. The tumour may be a haematopoietic tumour, a lymphoma
CC   or a B cell tumour. The zalpha11 ligand is useful for treating a wide
CC   range of diseases arising from defects in the immune system, e.g.
CC   systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, or
CC   diabetes, for boosting immunity to infectious diseases, treating
CC   immunocompromised patients, such as HIV+ patients and in improving
CC   vaccines. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used in the
CC   exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1697
ADI38117
ID   ADI38117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADI38117;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003054352-A1.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907925.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-695899/66.
XX
PT   Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
PT   disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
PT   ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher
PT   syndrome.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1698
ADI00921
ID   ADI00921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADI00921;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer SEQ ID 15 used to confirm murine/human MPL-zalpha11 chimera.
XX
KW   zalpha11 ligand; immunity; infectious disease; immunocompromised patient;
KW   HIV; vaccine; human; ss; PCR; primer; murine; mouse;
KW   MPL-zalpha11 chimera.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US2003125524-A1.
XX
PD   03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   15-NOV-2002; 2002US-00295723.
XX
PR   09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Novak JE,  Presnell SR,  Sprecher CA,  Foster DC,  Holly RD;
PI   Gross JA,  Johnston JV,  Nelson AJ,  Dillon SR,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-811003/76.
XX
PT   New zalpha11 ligand polypeptides, useful for boosting immunity to
PT   infectious diseases, and treating immunocompromised patients, such as
PT   human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients, or in improving vaccines.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 113pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated zalpha11 ligand polypeptide.
CC   The polypeptide of the invention may be useful for boosting immunity to
CC   infectious diseases and treating immunocompromised patients, such as HIV
CC   patients, as well as in improving vaccines. The current sequence is that
CC   of the PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1699
ADH94459/c
ID   ADH94459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH94459;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene PCR primer #1304.
XX
KW   human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003174883-A.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
```

```
PR   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT   human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2296; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC   sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC   existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1412 AGAGAAGCTGGCCTGATT 1429
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         18 AGAGAAGCTGGCATGCTT 1


RESULT 1700
ADH94384/c
ID   ADH94384 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH94384;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene PCR primer #1229.
XX
KW   human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003174883-A.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT   human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2221; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC   sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC   existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        235 CCTCACCCTCCCTGCCTG 252
              ||||| ||||||||||||
Db         18 CCTCATTCTCCCTGCCTG 1


RESULT 1701
ADH94490/c
ID   ADH94490 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH94490;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene PCR primer #1335.
XX
KW   human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003174883-A.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT   human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2327; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC   sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC   existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4872 TCAGTTTCTTTCTCTGCA 4889
              |||||| ||||| |||||
Db         18 TCAGTTGCTTTCCCTGCA 1


RESULT 1702
ADH94292
ID   ADH94292 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH94292;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene PCR primer #1137.
XX
KW   human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003174883-A.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
```

```
XX
PR   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT   human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2129; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC   sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC   existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1956 CCTGGGGTTCTCTGAGTC 1973
              ||||| |||| |||||||
Db          3 CCTGGAGTTCCCTGAGTC 20


RESULT 1703
ADH94433/c
ID   ADH94433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH94433;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene PCR primer #1278.
XX
KW   human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2003174883-A.
XX
PD   24-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PR   11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT   human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2270; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC   sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC   existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2322 CATCTCCACCTTCTTGAA 2339
              |||||||||||| | ||||
Db         19 CATCTCCACCTCCCTGAA 2


RESULT 1704
ABZ97802/c
ID   ABZ97802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ97802;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13044; 872pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC   of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC   receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC   lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC   lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

```
Qy       3336 CGTGCGACTGCTCTGTGA 3353
              |||| | ||||||||||
Db         19 CGTGGGCCTGCTCTGTGA 2
```

RESULT 1705
ABZ93316/c
ID ABZ93316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93316;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8558; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       3379 CTCATACGCCTGGGGCTG 3396
              ||||||| |||||| |||
Db         18 CTCATACTCCTGGGCCTG 1
```

RESULT 1706
ABZ86231/c
ID ABZ86231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86231;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1473; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3574 GAGAGGGCGGCTTCCCAT 3591
                | || ||||||||||||||
Db         19 GTGAAGGCGGCTTCCCAT 2
```

RESULT 1707
ABZ86402
ID ABZ86402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86402;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1644; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1467 AGACTTATTTGGCCCAGG 1484
              ||||||| |||||||| |
Db          3 AGACTTAGTTGGCCCAAG 20
```

RESULT 1708
ABZ87315/c
ID ABZ87315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87315;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2557; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       3148 GTGCTCACGGATGCTGGA 3165
              || |||| ||||||||||
Db         18 GTACTCAGGGATGCTGGA 1
```

RESULT 1709
ABZ90138/c
ID ABZ90138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90138;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5380; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        460 CCTGCCTGATACCCTCAC 477
              ||||||||||  |||||
Db         19 CCTGCCTGATATTCTCAC 2
```

RESULT 1710
ABZ92436/c
ID ABZ92436 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92436;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7678; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3943 CCACAGCACAGCTGGATG 3960
              ||| ||| ||||||||||
Db         18 CCAGAGCTCAGCTGGATG 1
```

RESULT 1711
ABZ85112/c
ID ABZ85112 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85112;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 354; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        246 CTGCCTGGCCCTGGACCC 263
              ||| | ||||||||||||
Db         18 CTGGCAGGCCCTGGACCC 1
```

RESULT 1712
ABZ85418/c
ID ABZ85418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85418;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 660; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       5090 CCAAGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 5107
              ||  ||||||||||||||
Db         19 CCTGGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 2
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RESULT 1713
ABZ88028
ID ABZ88028 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88028;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3270; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3220 CAGCTGGTCAGCTGTGGC 3237
              ||||||||||| ||||
Db          1 CAGCTGGTCAGCCATGGC 18
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RESULT 1714
ABZ87213/c
ID ABZ87213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87213;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2455; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       4323 TCGAAGCCCTGGAGAAGA 4340
              ||||||||| || ||||||
Db         19 TCGAAGCCTTGCAGAAGA 2
```

RESULT 1715
ABZ97656/c
ID ABZ97656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97656;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12898; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1055 CATCCACAGCAGTGCTGG 1072
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         20 CATCCACAGCAGAGCCGG 3
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RESULT 1716
ABZ86785/c
ID ABZ86785 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86785;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2027; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1058 CCACAGCAGTGCTGGGGA 1075
              ||||| || |||||||||
Db         18 CCACACCACTGCTGGGGA 1
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RESULT 1717
ABZ85536
ID ABZ85536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85536;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 778; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       5403 AAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 5420
              | |||||||||||  ||||
Db          2 AGAAAAGAAAAAAGGAAA 19
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RESULT 1718
ABZ85669/c
ID ABZ85669 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85669;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 911; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       5408 AGAAAAAATGAAAATAAA 5425
              ||||||||| ||||| |||
Db         20 AGAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAA 3
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RESULT 1719
ABZ88637
ID ABZ88637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88637;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3879; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
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Qy        449 ACTGTTCTCTGCCTGCCT 466
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db          2 ACTTTTTTCTGCCTGCCT 19
```

RESULT 1720
ABZ89677
ID ABZ89677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89677;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4919; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

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  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
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Qy       5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAA 5411
              ||||||| | |||||| ||
Db          2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAANAA 20
```

RESULT 1721
ABZ98368/c
ID ABZ98368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ98368;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VCAM oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13610; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | |||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1
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RESULT 1722
ABZ98667
ID ABZ98667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ98667;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tryptase a oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13909; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        952 TCTGGACGCCGCTGGAGA 969
              | ||||||| ||||||||
Db          2 TGTGGACGCGGCTGGAGA 19
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RESULT 1723
ABZ89703
ID ABZ89703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89703;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4945; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              ||||||||| | ||||||
Db          3 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
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RESULT 1724
ABZ93319
ID ABZ93319 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93319;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8561; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3971 CTCTGCTGGACATCAAGG 3988
                | |||||| |||||||||
Db          2 CCCTGCTGAACATCAAGG 19
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RESULT 1725
ABZ97318/c
ID ABZ97318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97318;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12560; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
                | |||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1
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RESULT 1726
ABZ88694
ID ABZ88694 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88694;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3936; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||| | ||||||
Db          2 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 19
```

RESULT 1727
ABZ93479
ID ABZ93479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93479;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8721; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        535 GCCTGGGGCCGCCTGGCC 552
              |||||||| |||||||| |
Db          3 GCCTGGGCCCGCCTGGAC 20
```

RESULT 1728
ABZ90351
ID ABZ90351 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90351;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5593; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       5080 GCCACAGCAGCCAAGCCT 5097
              |||| | ||||||||||
Db          1 GCCAGAACAGCCAAGCCT 18
```

RESULT 1729
ACA59078
ID ACA59078 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACA59078;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW pathological disorder; cardiac insufficiency disorder; protein secretion;
KW pancreas; diabetes; gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; psoriasis;
KW skin disease; keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; tumour;
KW lung squamous cell carcinoma; epidermoid carcinoma; vulva; glioma; PCR;
KW cytostatic; cardiant; endocrine; antidiabetic; gastrointestinal;
KW antiulcer; dermatological; vulnerary.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002146709-A1.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909088.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-328338/31.
XX
PT Isolated nucleic acid useful for e.g., treating pathological disorders
PT encodes a secreted or transmembrane protein.
XX
PS Example 36; Page 101; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted or
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in treating pathological
CC disorders and tumours, in therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency
CC disorders and in therapeutic treatment of disorders involving protein
CC secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes. They can also be used in
CC treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of
CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, and skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g., psoriases, epithelial cancers such as lung
CC squamous cell carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas).
CC The sequences can be used as molecular markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes and can be utilised in protein-protein binding
CC assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell-based assays.
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

```
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1730
ACA58475
ID   ACA58475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACA58475;
XX
DT   10-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer #102 used to isolate cDNA encoding a human PRO polypeptide.
XX
KW   Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO polypeptide; cancer;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; ischaemia; cytostatic; nootropic; vasotropic;
KW   neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002192659-A1.
XX
PD   19-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902853.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-361832/34.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or
PT   PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
PT   generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
PS   Example 36; Page 101; 474pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted
CC   and transmembrane proteins (PRO polypeptides), and the polynucleotide
CC   sequences encoding them. The polynucleotide sequences are useful in
CC   molecular biology, as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
CC   mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The
CC   polynucleotide sequences may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides
CC   by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or
CC   knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   their antibodies are useful in preparing a medicament for treating a
CC   condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as cancer,
CC   Alzheimer's disease or ischaemia, and in various diagnostic assays. The
CC   present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

```
Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1731
ACC48278
ID   ACC48278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACC48278;
XX
DT   11-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GREAT gene exon 11 forward PCR primer.
XX
KW   Human; GREAT; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; cryptorchidism;
KW   testis descent; transgenic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003021266-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   29-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027635.
XX
PR   30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315696P.
PR   28-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351432P.
XX
PA   (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI   Agoulnik AI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-290240/28.
XX
PT   Novel G protein-coupled receptor affecting testis descent derived from
PT   mouse or human, useful in assays designed to identify agents capable of
PT   binding to the receptor.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 31; 59pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a forward primer for exon 11 of the human GREAT
CC   gene on chromosome 13q12-13. 18 Pairs of primers (see ACC48258-93) were
CC   designed for amplification of the 18 exons and flanking intron sequences
CC   of the GREAT gene in a mutation analysis of 61 cases of idiopathic
CC   unilateral or bilateral cryptorchidism. A sequence variation was found in
CC   exon 8 of DNA from a patient with bilateral cryptorchidism. The mutation
CC   resulted in an A to C nucleotide change and was in heterozygous
CC   condition. It caused a missense Pro for Thr amino acid substitution. The
CC   sequence variation was not detected in 192 control samples. 2 Silent A/G
CC   transversions and an A/G transversion leading to a conservative amino
CC   acid substitution were also detected. The GREAT gene (see ACC48236)
CC   encodes a new member (see ABP72855) of the G-protein coupled receptor
CC   family which appears to contribute to normal testicular descent during
CC   foetal development. Mutations in the GREAT gene lead to cryptorchidism.
CC   The invention provides methods for determining whether an individual
CC   carries a gene predisposing them or their offspring to cryptorchidism,
CC   transgenic mice with mutations in their GREAT gene and assays which use
CC   these mice to test compounds for their effect on cryptorchidism
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3471 CTTCAGCAGACGGAAACC 3488
              || ||||||||| |||||
Db          2 CTACAGCAGACGCAAACC 19


RESULT 1732
ADJ26385
ID   ADJ26385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ26385;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003054349-A1.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903943.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-708341/67.
XX
PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 483pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              ||||||||  |||||  |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

RESULT 1733
ADM10607/c
ID ADM10607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM10607;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense gene therapy; WNT-7B;
KW N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; voltage-gated K channel;
KW ion transport channel; Map3K8;
KW mitogen activated protein kinase kinase kinase 8; thymidine kinase;
KW H-ras; interleukin-1b; interleukin 8; cytostatic; antimicrobial;
KW antiinflammatory; cell proliferative disorder; infection; inflammation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003176385-A1.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00305810.
XX
PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182637P.
PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192838P.
PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194256P.

```
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-00625634.
PR   29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.
PR   04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.
XX
PA   (JUJJ/) JU J.
PA   (HUAN/) HUANG C.
PA   (ZHON/) ZHONG H.
PA   (SIMO/) SIMONS J F.
PA   (TAIL/) TAILLON B E.
PA   (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
PA   (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA   (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA   (MILL/) MILLET I.
XX
PI   Ju J,  Huang C,  Zhong H,  Simons JF,  Taillon BE,  Chant JS;
PI   Peyman JA,  Smithson G,  Millet I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-898588/82.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating expression of WNT-7B, N-
PT   acetylglucoaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport,
PT   Map3K8 or thymidine kinase, or for treating cancer, infection or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 12; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an oligonucleotide (antisense) 20-50 or 10-50
CC   nucleotides in length that is targeted to regions of the cDNAs appearing
CC   as ADM10596-ADM10601 (human WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase,
CC   voltage-gated K channel, ion transport channel, Map3K8 (mitogen activated
CC   protein kinase kinase kinase 8) or thymidine kinase. Also included are
CC   methods of inhibiting the expression of WNT-7B, N-
CC   acetylglucosaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport,
CC   Map3K8 or thymidine kinase in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with
CC   the oligonucleotide cited above, a method of inhibiting cell
CC   proliferation (comprising contacting a cell with the oligonucleotide
CC   cited above) and a method of increasing the production of Il-1b
CC   (interleukin 1b) in a cell (comprising contacting a cell with the
CC   oligonucleotide cited above). Also disclosed are antisense
CC   oligonucleotides for H-ras and interleukin-8. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the expression of WNT-7B, N-
CC   acetylglucosaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport
CC   channel, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase to treat diseases associated with
CC   their expression, such as cell proliferative disorders, infection or
CC   inflammation. In addition, the composition is used for diagnostics,
CC   prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3586 TCCCATGTTGCTCAGGCT 3603
              ||||||||||||  |||
Db         19 TCCCATGTTGCTCCTGCT 2


RESULT 1734
ADM29426/c
ID   ADM29426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADM29426;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Macrophage colony stimulating factor 1 receptor-specific oligo #1.
XX
KW   novel protein; NOV; cancer; immune associated disorder; ss; enzyme;
KW   macrophage colony stimulating factor 1 receptor.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2003064628-A2.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003401.
XX
PR   01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353287P.
PR   01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353301P.
PR   12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356371P.
PR   12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356424P.
PR   13-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356531P.
PR   20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358239P.
PR   26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359603P.
PR   27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359848P.
PR   27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
PR   15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365049P.
PR   22-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366802P.
PR   17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
PR   18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389531P.
PR   19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389910P.
PR   25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391516P.
PR   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.
PR   07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401825P.
PR   09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402395P.
PR   12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402867P.
PR   23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405401P.
PR   23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405820P.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Alsobrook JP,  Bader JS,  Berghs C,  Burgess CE,  Casman SJ;
PI   Catterton E,  Chaudhuri A,  Edinger SR,  Ellerman K,  Gerlach VL;
PI   Gorman L,  Guo X,  Herrmann JL,  Ji W,  Khramtsov NV,  Li L,  Miller CE;
PI   Ort T,  Patturajan M,  Rastelli L,  Rieger DK,  Shenoy SG,  Shimkets RA;
PI   Spytek KA,  Vernet CAM,  Zhong H,  Zhong M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-646149/61.
XX
PT   New NOVX polypeptide, useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
PT   treating e.g., cancer or immune associated disorders.
XX
PS   Example; SEQ ID NO 297; 606pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of novel
CC   human proteins (NOV proteins). The DNA and protein sequences of the
CC   invention are useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
CC   syndrome associated with a human disease comprising a pathology
CC   associated with the protein, such as: cancer or immune associated
CC   disorders. The present DNA sequence represents a macrophage colony
CC   stimulating factor 1 receptor-specific oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3586 TCCCATGTTGCTCAGGCT 3603
              ||||||||||||  |||
Db         19 TCCCATGTTGCTCCTGCT 2


RESULT 1735
ABD29709
ID   ABD29709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD29709;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   AA626698-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8721.
XX
```

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8721; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 GCCTGGGGCCGCCTGGCC 552
|||||| |||||||| |
Db 3 GCCTGGGCCCGCCTGGAC 20

RESULT 1736
ABD24867
ID ABD24867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24867;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AI095492-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3879.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3879; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

```
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        449 ACTGTTCTCTGCCTGCCT 466
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db          2 ACTTTTTTCTGCCTGCCT 19


RESULT 1737
ABD26368/c
ID   ABD26368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD26368;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   AA459692-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5380.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW   respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW   surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW   analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW   beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW   respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW   pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT   oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT   nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT   bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5380; 763pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC   comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC   bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC   reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC   surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC   oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC   expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC   dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC   The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC   device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC   instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC   of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC   analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC   beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC   treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC   composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC   or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC   reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC   pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC   inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC   with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC   inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC   distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC   transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC   The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC   thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC   the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        460 CCTGCCTGATACCCTCAC 477
              ||||||||||  |||||
Db         19 CCTGCCTGATATTCTCAC 2


RESULT 1738
ABD26581
ID   ABD26581 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD26581;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   AA909635-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5593.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW   respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW   surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW   analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW   beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW   respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW   pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT   oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT   nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT   bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5593; 763pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC   comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC   bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC   reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
```

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5080 GCCACAGCAGCCAAGCCT 5097
|||| | ||||||||||
Db 1 GCCAGAACAGCCAAGCCT 18

RESULT 1739
ABD21648/c
ID ABD21648 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21648;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE S100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 660.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 660; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5090 CCAAGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 5107
|| ||||||||||||||
Db 19 CCTGGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 2

RESULT 1740
ABD22632
ID ABD22632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD22632;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1644.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1644; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1467 AGACTTATTTGGCCCAGG 1484
|||||| |||||||| |
Db 3 AGACTTAGTTGGCCCAAG 20

RESULT 1741
ABD30833/c
ID ABD30833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30833;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13044.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
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PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
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DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13044; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
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CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3336 CGTGCGACTGCTCTGTGA 3353
|||| | ||||||||||
Db 19 CGTGGGCCTGCTCTGTGA 2

RESULT 1742
ABD21766
ID ABD21766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21766;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 778.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 778; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
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CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5403 AAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 5420
| ||||||||||| ||||
Db 2 AGAAAAGAAAAAAGGAAA 19

RESULT 1743
ABD23015/c
ID ABD23015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23015;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2027.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2027; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
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CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
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CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1058 CCACAGCAGTGCTGGGGA 1075
||||| || |||||||||
Db 18 CCACACCACTGCTGGGGA 1

RESULT 1744
ABD30687/c
ID ABD30687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30687;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12898.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12898; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
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CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1055 CATCCACAGCAGTGCTGG 1072
||||||||||| || ||
Db 20 CATCCACAGCAGAGCCGG 3

RESULT 1745
ABD29549
ID ABD29549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD29549;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA664176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8561.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
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PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
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PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
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DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8561; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
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CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
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CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
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CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
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XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3971 CTCTGCTGGACATCAAGG 3988
|| |||||| |||||||||
Db 2 CCCTGCTGAACATCAAGG 19

RESULT 1746
ABD24258
ID ABD24258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24258;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3270.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
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PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
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PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
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PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3270; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
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CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
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CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
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CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
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XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3220 CAGCTGGTCAGCTGTGGC 3237
|||||||||||| ||||
Db 1 CAGCTGGTCAGCCATGGC 18

RESULT 1747
ABD21342/c
ID ABD21342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21342;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human transglutaminase-derived oligo SEQ ID 354.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 354; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 246 CTGCCTGGCCCTGGACCC 263
||| | ||||||||||||
Db 18 CTGGCAGGCCCTGGACCC 1

RESULT 1748
ABD22461/c
ID ABD22461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD22461;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cathepsin C-derived oligo SEQ ID 1473.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1473; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3574 GAGAGGGCGGCTTCCCAT 3591
|| |||||||||||||
Db 19 GTGAAGGCGGCTTCCCAT 2

RESULT 1749
ABD23443/c
ID ABD23443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23443;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2455.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2455; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4323 TCGAAGCCCTGGAGAAGA 4340
|||||||| || ||||||
Db 19 TCGAAGCCTTGCAGAAGA 2

RESULT 1750
ABD28666/c
ID ABD28666 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD28666;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE T64626-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7678.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7678; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       3943 CCACAGCACAGCTGGATG 3960
              ||| ||| ||||||||||
Db         18 CCAGAGCTCAGCTGGATG 1
```

RESULT 1751
ABD31399/c
ID ABD31399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD31399;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VCAM-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13610.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13610; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | |||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1
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RESULT 1752
ABD31698
ID ABD31698 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD31698;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Tryptase a-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13909.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13909; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 952 TCTGGACGCCGCTGGAGA 969
| ||||||| ||||||||
Db 2 TGTGGACGCGGCTGGAGA 19

RESULT 1753
ABD29546/c
ID ABD29546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD29546;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA664176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8558.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8558; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3379 CTCATACGCCTGGGGCTG 3396
||||||| |||||| |||
Db 18 CTCATACTCCTGGGCCTG 1

RESULT 1754

```
ABD21899/c
ID   ABD21899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD21899;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 911.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW   respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW   surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW   analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW   beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW   respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW   pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT   oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT   nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT   bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 911; 763pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC   comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC   bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC   reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC   surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC   oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC   expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC   dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC   The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC   device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC   instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC   of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC   analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC   beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC   treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC   composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC   or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC   reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC   pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC   inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC   with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC   inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC   distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC   transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC   The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC   thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC   the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5408 AGAAAAAATGAAAATAAA 5425
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db         20 AGAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAA 3


RESULT 1755
ABD23545/c
ID   ABD23545 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD23545;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2557.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW   respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW   surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW   analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW   beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW   respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW   pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT   oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT   nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT   bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2557; 763pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC   comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC   bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC   reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC   surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC   oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC   expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC   dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC   The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC   device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC   instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC   of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC   analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC   beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC   treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC   composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC   or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC   reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC   pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
```

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CC   inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC   with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC   inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC   distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC   transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC   The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC   thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC   the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3148 GTGCTCACGGATGCTGGA 3165
                || |||| ||||||||||
Db         18 GTACTCAGGGATGCTGGA 1


RESULT 1756
ADE79300
ID   ADE79300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE79300;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003135025-A1.
XX
PD   17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904992.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
```

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031331/03.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, for producing a recombinant
PT PRO polypeptide and for treating e.g. cancer, infertility, kidney
PT disorders, and cardiac disfunctions.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
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Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
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RESULT 1757
ADE79724
ID ADE79724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE79724;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003130489-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903806.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020353/02.
XX
PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 480pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1758
ADE73400
ID ADE73400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE73400;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003129592-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905449.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020333/02.
XX
PT New nucleic acids encoding polypeptides designated PRO have sequence
PT identity to various secreted proteins and transmembrane proteins and are
PT useful in molecular techniques and as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a

```
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1759
ADE73935
ID   ADE73935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE73935;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003148370-A1.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904838.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-020440/02.
XX
PT   Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins
```

PT they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,
PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 1pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1760
ADE99489
ID ADE99489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE99489;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003211576-A1.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298993.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-021580/02.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptide for preparing a medicament for treating a condition
PT that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g.
PT inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its

```
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1761
ADE98608
ID   ADE98608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE98608;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003211569-A1.
XX
PD   13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904938.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
```

DR WPI; 2004-021576/02.
XX
PT New isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Usher
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 469pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
```

RESULT 1762
ADE99035
ID ADE99035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE99035;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003211568-A1.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904805.
XX
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-021575/02.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.

```
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1763
ADG40505
ID   ADG40505 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG40505;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003225253-A1.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448923.
XX
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
PR   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.
XX
PA   (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA   (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA   (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA   (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA   (MATH/) MATHER J P.
PA   (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA   (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX
PI   Desnoyers L,  Goddard A,  Godowski PJ,  Gurney AL,  Mather JP;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-022084/02.
XX
PT   New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT   diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue
PT   typing.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 463pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1764
ADF73899
ID   ADF73899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADF73899;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
```

KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003180312-A1.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299976.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-031838/03.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptide useful for preparing a medicament for treating a
PT condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody,
PT e.g. inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1765
ADF73475
ID ADF73475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF73475;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003166051-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904920.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI William PM, Wood WI;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-020549/02.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy, in chromosome and gene mapping, as chromosome markers,
PT in tissue typing, in identifying chromosomes, and for treating e.g. tumor
PT or arthritis.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1766
ADG92318
ID ADG92318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG92318;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003027145-A1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907613.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
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PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-118832/12.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide for use as hybridization
PT probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and
PT DNA, and in gene therapy for treating e.g. cancer, Parkinson's disease
PT and wounds.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for

```
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1767
ADG92745
ID   ADG92745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG92745;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003027146-A1.
XX
PD   06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907942.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   28-JUL-1999;   99US-0146222P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
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PR   05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR   02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR   24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
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PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
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PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-106404/11.
XX
PT   Isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide useful for various
PT   applications e.g. hybridization probes.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1768
ADH14313
ID   ADH14313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH14313;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human retinoblastoma 1 (RB1CC1) cDNA PCR primer RB1CC-RS1.
XX
KW   cell nucleus; transcription; gene expression; retinoblastoma-1; RB1CC1;
KW   diagnosis; cancer; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003102028-A1.
XX
PD   11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000882.
XX
PR   03-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00161400.
PR   24-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00214978.
XX
PA   (OKAB/) OKABE H.
PA   (IKEG/) IKEGAWA S.
PA   (CHAN/) CHANO T.
XX
PI   Chano T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-081932/08.
XX
PT   Protein in the nuclei of human and animal cells associated with
PT   expression of retinoblastoma-1 gene for diagnosis of cancer.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 27; 113pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a protein or polypeptide found in the nuclei of
CC   human and animal cells that are associated with transcription and/or
CC   induction of expression of retinoblastoma-1 gene (RB1CC1). The detection
CC   of RB1CC1 gene and its protein is useful for the diagnosis of cancer. The
CC   human RB1CC1 cDNA is 6.6 kb containing a 4782 bp ORF, encoding a 180 kD
CC   1594 amino acid protein. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used
CC   to amplify and isolate the human RB1CC1 cDNA sequence (ADH14289).
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3025 CCTCGCTGCCTCCTGGAG 3042
              |||| ||||||||| |||
Db          1 CCTCCCTGCCTCCTAGAG 18


RESULT 1769
ADG47554/c
ID   ADG47554 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47554;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
```

```
XX
DE   Oligomer ON #3 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C* represents 5-(1-propynyl )- 2'-deoxycytidine;
FT                   U* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; SEQ ID NO 18; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1770
ADG47565/c
ID   ADG47565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47565;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligomer #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 7; SEQ ID NO 29; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1771
ADG47558/c
ID   ADG47558 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47558;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON -13 RNA #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
```

```
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C* represents 5-(1-propynyl )- 2'-deoxycytidine;
FT                   U* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; SEQ ID NO 22; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1772
ADG47557/c
ID   ADG47557 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47557;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON -11 DNA #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; SEQ ID NO 21; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1773
ADG47555/c
ID   ADG47555 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47555;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON -21 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
```

```
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; U*
FT                   represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; SEQ ID NO 19; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1774
ADG47552/c
ID   ADG47552 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47552;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; SEQ ID NO 16; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||  | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1775
ADG47606/c
ID   ADG47606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47606;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON -11 DNA #2 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine;
FT                   Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
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XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 23; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1776
ADG47607/c
ID   ADG47607 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADG47607;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligomer ON -13 RNA #2 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
KW   Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
KW   herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
KW   hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KW   rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C* represents 5-(1-propynyl )- 2'-deoxycytidine;
FT                   U* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine;
FT                   Phosphorothioate backbone "
XX
PN   US2003096980-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1996;   96US-00599738.
XX
PA   (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
PA   (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
PA   (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
PA   (JONE/) JONES R J.
PA   (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
PA   (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
PI   Froehler B,  Wagner R,  Matteucci M,  Jones RJ,  Gutierrez AJ;
PI   Pudlo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
PT   New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
PT   leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
PT   as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 23; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
CC   analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
CC   oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
CC   also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
CC   immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
CC   papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
CC   sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAATAA 5424
              |||||||||||||| | ||
Db         19 AAGAAAAAATGAAGAAAA 2


RESULT 1777
ADH20534
ID   ADH20534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH20534;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004005553-A1.
XX
PD   08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908576.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
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PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-081703/08.
XX
PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue
PT typing.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 126pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The

CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1778
ADH07389
ID ADH07389 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH07389;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW protein therapy.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004006211-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448713.
XX
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.
XX
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX
PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-081748/08.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy, as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis,
PT as hybridization probes or as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 466pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO
CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,
CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1779
ADH59934
ID ADH59934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH59934;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003215904-A1.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906722.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-141684/14.
XX
PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, as
PT molecular weight markers in protein electrophoresis, for treating
PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, congenital microvillus
PT atrophy.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

```
RESULT 1780
ADH65127/c
ID   ADH65127 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH65127;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #1961.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1961; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2564 AGGGGGAGAGAGAGATGG 2581
              ||||| |||| |||||||
Db         18 AGGGGAAGAGGGAGATGG 1


RESULT 1781
ADH64791
ID   ADH64791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH64791;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #1625.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1625; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        217 CACCACATCTCCCCTCAC 234
              || |||||||||||||| |
Db          3 CATCACATCTCCCCTCTC 20


RESULT 1782
ADH66045
ID   ADH66045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH66045;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #2879.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
```

```
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2879; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2458 CATTCTAATTGCATCATA 2475
                ||||||||||  ||||| |
Db          3 CATTCTAATTTCATCAAA 20


RESULT 1783
ADH66757/c
ID   ADH66757 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH66757;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3591.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3591; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2567 GGGAGAGAGAGATGGAGA 2584
                || ||||  ||||||||||
Db         20 GGAAGAGGGAGATGGAGA 3


RESULT 1784
ADH66510
ID   ADH66510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH66510;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3344.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3344; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        218 ACCACATCTCCCCTCACC 235
                | ||||||||||||| ||
Db          1 ATCACATCTCCCCTCTCC 18


RESULT 1785
ADH66328
```

```
ID   ADH66328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH66328;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3162.
XX
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD   04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Crosby SD,  Nalseth AE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT   cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3162; 985pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
CC   to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC   delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC   cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC   present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC   the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC   contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2458 CATTCTAATTGCATCATA 2475
              |||||||||| ||||| |
Db          2 CATTCTAATTTCATCAAA 19


RESULT 1786
ADH50650
ID   ADH50650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH50650;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human IRAK-1 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #44.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; human; interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase-1;
KW   IL-1 receptor-associated kinase-1; IRAK-1;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder e.g.; cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW   altered bone metabolism or inflammation; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
KW   osteopathic; antiinflammatory; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT                    backbone and 2'-methyoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT                    and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
FT                    end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN   US2003228690-A1.
XX
PD   11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF   10-JUN-2002; 2002US-00167034.
XX
PR   10-JUN-2002; 2002US-00167034.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Baker BF,  Freier SM,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-052028/05.
XX
PT   New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding IL-1
PT   receptor-associated kinase-1, useful for preparing a composition for
PT   treating hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorder or inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 57; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
CC   nucleic acid encoding interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor-associated kinase-1
CC   (IRAK-1). The antisense compound comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
CC   that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits the
CC   expression of IRAK-1. The antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric
CC   oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one
CC   modified internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage.
CC   It also comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-
CC   methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide further
CC   comprises at least one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-
CC   methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the
CC   treatment of diseases such as hyperproliferative disorders, e.g. cancer,
CC   autoimmune disorders, altered bone metabolism, and inflammation. The
CC   present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in the
CC   examples of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1634 AGCTGGCCCAGTCCAAGG 1651
              |||||||||||  || |||
Db          2 AGCTGGCCCAGGCCCAGG 19


RESULT 1787
ADH06962
ID   ADH06962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADH06962;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   protein therapy.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
```

PN US2004005665-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00449656.
XX
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
XX
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX
PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-081725/08.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,
PT or preparing a medicament for treating a condition that is responsive to
PT the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g. inflammatory diseases,
PT cancer or AIDS.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 462pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO
CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,
CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1788
ADI18704
ID ADI18704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI18704;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152999-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904766.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020479/02.
XX
PT Sixty two isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
PT or PRO1868, useful for treating psoriasis and epithelial cancers such as
PT lung squamous cell carcinoma.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 426pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1789
ADI57141
ID ADI57141 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADI57141;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oryza minuta Pi9 locus nucleotide binding site (NBS) gene PCR primer #58.
XX
KW nucleotide binding site; NBS; Pi9 gene; bacterial blight; rice blast;
KW plant breeding; transgenic plant; plant; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Oryza minuta.
XX
PN US2004006788-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 27-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352179.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352106P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353304P.
XX
PA (WANG/) WANG G.
PA (LIUG/) LIU G.
XX
PI Wang G, Liu G;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121064/12.
XX

PT Nucleic acids encoding nucleotide binding site (NBS) proteins NBS1, NBS2
PT and NBS3, useful for producing plants resistant to Magnaporthe grisea
PT infection.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 58; 136pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of nucleotide
CC binding site (NBS) proteins from the Oryza minuta Pi9 locus (bacterial
CC blight and rice blast resistance genes). The DNA sequences may be used as
CC markers for resistance to infection with Magnaporthe grisea in plant
CC breeding programs. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer for
CC the Oryza minuta Pi9 locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2570 AGAGAGAGATGGAGAACA 2587
|||| |||||||||| |
Db 3 AGAGTGAGATGGAGAAGA 20

RESULT 1790
ADH97483
ID ADH97483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH97483;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003190610-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906618.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

```
XX
PI   Ashkenazi A,  Botstein D,  Desnoyers L,  Eaton DL,  Ferrara N;
PI   Filvaroff E,  Fong S,  Gao W,  Gerber H,  Gerritsen ME,  Goddard A;
PI   Godowski PJ,  Grimaldi JC,  Gurney AL,  Hillan KJ,  Kljavin IJ;
PI   Mather JP,  Pan J,  Paoni NF,  Roy MA,  Stewart TA,  Tumas D;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-032142/03.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, useful for producing a
PT   recombinant PRO polypeptide and for treating tumors by gene therapy.
XX
PS   Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1791
ADI65851
ID   ADI65851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADI65851;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003148371-A1.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906777.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020441/02.
XX
PT Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins
PT they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,
PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1792
ADH60594
ID ADH60594 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH60594;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023331-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 28-APR-2003; 2003US-00425447.
XX
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

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PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR   18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
PR   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
XX
PA   (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA   (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA   (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA   (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA   (MATH/) MATHER J P.
PA   (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA   (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX
PI   Desnoyers L,  Goddard A,  Godowski PJ,  Gurney AL,  Mather JP;
PI   Williams PM,  Wood WI;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-142655/14.
XX
PT   New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
PT   as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
PT   cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
PT   cancer.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 222; 428pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC   and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC   antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC   at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC   for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC   bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC   polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC   of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC   polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC   bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC   heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC   proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC   stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC   retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC   cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC   -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC   detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC   tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC   retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC   hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC   arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              ||||||||  |||||  |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1793
ADI00896
ID   ADI00896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADI00896;
XX
DT   22-APR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   RT-PCR primer SEQ ID 24 used to amplify human MUC5B RNA.
XX
KW   MUC5B-b1; MUC5B-b2; mucin; MUC5B promoter; ss; PCR; primer; human;
KW   RT-PCR.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003096219-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   21-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990613.
XX
PR   21-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990613.
XX
PA   (WURR/) WU R.
PA   (CHEN/) CHEN Y.
XX
PI   Wu R,  Chen Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-088749/09.
XX
PT   Novel MUC5B gene useful for identifying a compound capable of modulating
PT   MUC5B gene promoter activity.
XX
PS   Example 5; SEQ ID NO 24; 52pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule
CC   comprising a nucleotide sequence chosen from a fully defined sequence of
CC   MUC5B-b1 and MUC5B-b2. The method of the invention may be useful for
CC   identifying a compound capable of modulating mucin MUC5B gene promoter
CC   activity. The current sequence is that of the RT-PCR primer of the
CC   invention which was used to amplify human MUC5B RNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2315 GGGCCATCATCTCCACCT 2332
              |||||  ||||||||||
Db          1 GGGCCCACATCTCCACCT 18


RESULT 1794
ADJ99651
ID   ADJ99651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ99651;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
```

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003187238-A1.
XX
PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903562.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-032054/03.
XX
PT Isolated nucleic acid for making vector for host cell, comprises
PT specified sequence identity to nucleotide sequence that encodes
PT polypeptide having amino acid sequence.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the

```
CC   expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC   are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC   for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC   cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC   and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC   animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC   screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC   genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC   recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC   The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC   purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC   those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC   the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC   useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC   immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC   antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC   expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC   purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC   PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC   defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC   amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
              |||||||| ||||| |||
Db          2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19


RESULT 1795
ADL08844
ID   ADL08844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADL08844;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003186358-A1.
XX
PD   02-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904877.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063704P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063732P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063734P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063735P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063738P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0064215P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0063870P.
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-0064103P.
PR   03-NOV-1997;   97US-0064248P.
PR   07-NOV-1997;   97US-0064809P.
PR   12-NOV-1997;   97US-0065186P.
PR   17-NOV-1997;   97US-0065846P.
PR   18-NOV-1997;   97US-0065693P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066120P.
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97US-0066364P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066453P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066466P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066511P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066770P.
PR   24-NOV-1997;   97US-0066772P.
PR   25-NOV-1997;   97US-0066840P.
PR   12-DEC-1997;   97US-0069425P.
PR   04-JUN-1998;   98US-0088026P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98US-0099803P.
PR   10-SEP-1998;   98WO-US018824.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98US-0100262P.
PR   14-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019177.
PR   16-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019330.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98US-0100858P.
PR   17-SEP-1998;   98WO-US019437.
PR   13-OCT-1998;   98US-0104080P.
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109304P.
PR   01-DEC-1998;   98WO-US025108.
PR   22-DEC-1998;   98US-0113296P.
PR   07-JUL-1999;   99US-0143048P.
PR   26-JUL-1999;   99US-0145698P.
PR   08-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020594.
PR   13-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020944.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021090.
PR   15-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021547.
PR   05-OCT-1999;   99WO-US023089.
PR   29-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028214.
PR   30-NOV-1999;   99WO-US028313.
PR   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028301.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028564.
PR   02-DEC-1999;   99WO-US028565.
PR   16-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030095.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030911.
PR   20-DEC-1999;   99WO-US030999.
PR   05-JAN-2000;  2000WO-US000219.
PR   11-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US003565.
PR   22-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US004414.
PR   24-FEB-2000;  2000WO-US005004.
PR   02-MAR-2000;  2000WO-US005841.
PR   20-MAR-2000;  2000WO-US007377.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041195/04.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule for use in molecular biology, as
PT hybridization probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generation of
PT anti-sense ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1796
ADK97131/c
ID ADK97131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK97131;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #2851.
XX
KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003259875-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6160; 2627pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2764 GACATGGAGCTCTTAGTG 2781
|||||||||||||| | |
Db 19 GACATGGAGCTCTTGGAG 2

RESULT 1797
ADK97535
ID ADK97535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK97535;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #3255.
XX
KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003259875-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

```
XX
PR   08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
PT   Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT   fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT   nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6564; 2627pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC   gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC   human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC   detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC   present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        987 CCTCTACCAAGCTCTTCC 1004
              ||| |||||||||||| ||
Db          2 CCTGTACCAAGCTCTCCC 19


RESULT 1798
ADJ59659/c
ID   ADJ59659 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ59659;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide associated to CCR3 #160.
XX
KW   interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW   cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW   pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR   29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Tang L,  Sandrasagra A,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT   CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT   disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 515; 85pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC   initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC   end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC   interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC   oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC   oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC   respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC   of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC   useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC   of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC   chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC   respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC   (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC   (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC   obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3336 CGTGCGACTGCTCTGTGA 3353
              |||| | ||||||||||||
Db         19 CGTGGGCCTGCTCTGTGA 2


RESULT 1799
ADJ59513/c
ID   ADJ59513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ59513;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide associated to CCR3 #14.
XX
KW   interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW   cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW   pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD   05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR   29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Tang L,  Sandrasagra A,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT   CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT   disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 369; 85pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC   initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC   end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC   interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC   oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC   oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC   respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC   of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
```

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1055 CATCCACAGCAGTGCTGG 1072
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         20 CATCCACAGCAGAGCCGG 3
```

RESULT 1800
ADJ60454/c
ID ADJ60454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60454;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to VCAM #17.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1310; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | |||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1
```

RESULT 1801
ADJ61326/c
ID ADJ61326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ61326;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #18.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1177 ATCAGAGAAAGAGAGAGA 1194
              || ||||| |||||||||
Db         18 ATGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1
```

RESULT 1802
ADJ60546
ID ADJ60546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60546;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to Tryptase-a #82.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1402; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        952 TCTGGACGCCGCTGGAGA 969
              | ||||||| ||||||||
Db          2 TGTGGACGCGGCTGGAGA 19
```

RESULT 1803
ADJ61695/c
ID ADJ61695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ61695;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE VCAM receptor #16.
XX
KW interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 2551; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents a receptor of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | ||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1
```

RESULT 1804

```
ADJ58890/c
ID   ADJ58890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ58890;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human integrin-linked kinase target oligonucleotide ISIS #109261.
XX
KW   Therapy; insulin resistance; hyperglycaemia; type II diabetes mellitus;
KW   human; integrin-linked kinase; ILK; p59ILK; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004006005-A1.
XX
PD   08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188883.
XX
PR   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188883.
XX
PA   (BHAN/) BHANOT S.
XX
PI   Bhanot S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-081735/08.
XX
PT   Treating a mammal for insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, or type II
PT   diabetes mellitus comprises administering to the mammal in need of the
PT   treatment an integrin-linked kinase inhibitor.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 82; 48pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for treating conditions of
CC   insulin resistance, hyperglycaemia, and type II diabetes mellitus. The
CC   present sequence is human integrin-linked kinase (ILK, p59ILK) target
CC   oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3077 AGGACTGCAAGGACCTTG 3094
              ||||||| |||| |||||
Db         18 AGGACTGGAAGGTCCTTG 1


RESULT 1805
ADK67454
ID   ADK67454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADK67454;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer 1 used to amplify human MDR1 exon 26 DNA.
XX
KW   steroidal necrosis of the femoral head disease; ONF; MDR1;
KW   transportation protein P-glycoprotein; P-gp; human; ss; PCR; primer;
KW   exon 26.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2004024143-A.
XX
PD   29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186624.
XX
PR   26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186624.
XX
PA   (KANS-) KANSAI TLO KK.
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-207137/20.
XX
PT   Determining risk of steroidal necrosis of femoral head disease, by
PT   detecting nucleotide polymorphism in MDR1 gene.
XX
PS   Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for determining the risk of
CC   steroidal necrosis of the femoral head disease (ONP) by detecting the
CC   nucleotide polymorphism of the base located in position 3435 of the MDR1
CC   (transportation protein P-glycoprotein; P-gp) gene. The method of the
CC   invention may be useful for determining the risk of steroidal necrosis of
CC   the femoral head disease. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer
CC   1 of the invention which was used to amplify human MDR1 exon 26 DNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2822 TTCAGCTGATTGAGGGCA 2839
              |||||||| |||| ||||
Db          1 TTCAGCTGCTTGATGGCA 18


RESULT 1806
ADM25185
ID   ADM25185 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADM25185;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003096233-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903925.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Pong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-096547/10.
XX
PT Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
PT or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 483pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

```
RESULT 1807
ADJ19128/c
ID   ADJ19128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ19128;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense 2-MOE gapmer oligo targeted to human IGF2 - SEQ ID 83.
XX
KW   insulin-like growth factor 2; IGF2; cytostatic; antiarthritic;
KW   antirheumatic; antisense; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW   cancer; autoimmune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis; 2-MOE wing;
KW   2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; ss; human; phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004006220-A1.
XX
PD   08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188777.
XX
PR   02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188777.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bhanot S,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-081750/08.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   insulin-like growth factor 2, useful for modulating expression of insulin
PT   -like growth factor 2 or for treating cancer or rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 83; 70pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel compound 8 to 80 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding insulin-like growth factor 2
CC   (IGP2) which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding insulin-like growth factor 2 and thus inhibits its expression.
CC   The nucleic acid of the invention demonstrates cytostatic, antiarthritic
CC   and antirheumatic activities and may be useful in modulating the
CC   expression of insulin-like growth factor 2, via antisense gene therapy,
CC   in order to treat diseases or conditions associated with insulin-like
CC   growth factor 2, preferably a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer,
CC   or an autoimmune disorder such as rheumatoid arthritis. The current
CC   sequence is that of an antisense 2-MOE (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligo
CC   targeted to human IGF2 of the invention. The oligonucleotide has central
CC   "gap" region flanked on both sides by 2-MOE "wings". The backbone
CC   linkages are phosphorothioate and all cytidine residues are 5-
CC   methylcytidines.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2085 GGTGTCCTGGCTGGCCTG 2102
              ||  ||||||||||||||
Db         20 GGGCTCCTGGCTGGCCTG 3


RESULT 1808
ADJ18276/c
ID   ADJ18276 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ18276;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 2826.
XX
KW   human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KW   low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW   gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
KW   hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipaemic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
KW   antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT                   cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT                   cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
PN   WO2004003201-A2.
XX
PD   08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
PR   01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Kane CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
PT   related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
PT   dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2826; 909pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
CC   the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
CC   thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
CC   length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
CC   nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
CC   transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
CC   oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
CC   linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
CC   methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
CC   diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
CC   dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
CC   LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,
CC   triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
CC   hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
CC   with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
CC   cytostatic, antilipaemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
CC   litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
CC   oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
CC   expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

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  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1610 ATGTCTTCTACTTCAGCT 1627
              |||||||||| ||||| |
Db         19 ATGTCTTCTAATTCAGAT 2


RESULT 1809
ADJ18343/c
ID   ADJ18343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ18343;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 2893.
XX
KW   human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KW   low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW   gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
KW   hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipaemic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
KW   antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
PT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT                   cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT                   cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
PN   WO2004003201-A2.
XX
PD   08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
PR   01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Kane CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
PT   related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
PT   dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2893; 909pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
CC   the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
CC   thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
CC   length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
CC   nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
CC   transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
CC   oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
CC   linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
CC   methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
CC   diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
CC   dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
CC   LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,
CC   triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
CC   hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
CC   with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
CC   cytostatic, antilipaemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
CC   litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
CC   oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
CC   expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1607 AGCATGTCTTCTACTTCA 1624
              || |||||||||| ||||
Db         18 AGAATGTCTTCTAATTCA 1


RESULT 1810
ADJ22145/c
ID   ADJ22145 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ22145;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 543.
XX
KW   Antilipaemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KW   Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT                   backbone and 2-'methyoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT                   and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT                   cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN   WO2004009541-A2.
XX
PD   29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
PR   19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Bhat BG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT   expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT   high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 543; 1007pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC   The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC   ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC   (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
CC   with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC   are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC   or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC   dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC   disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC   used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4164 CTTGGGAGTCCTCCTGAA 4181
              ||||||| |||| ||||
Db         18 CTTGGGAGACCTCTTGAA 1


RESULT 1811
ADJ21807/c
ID   ADJ21807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ21807;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 205.
XX
KW   Antilipaemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KW   Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag= a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT                    backbone and 2-'methyoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT                    and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT                    cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN   WO2004009541-A2.
XX
PD   29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
PR   19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Bhat BG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT   expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT   high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 205; 1007pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC   ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC   (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
CC   with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC   are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC   or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC   dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC   disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC   used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4164 CTTGGGAGTCCTCCTGAA 4181
              ||||||| |||| ||||
Db         19 CTTGGGAGACCTCTTGAA 2


RESULT 1812
ADM29935
ID   ADM29935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADM29935;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW   tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW   neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW   endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW   rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW   cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW   retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW   hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW   arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003190611-A1.
XX
PD   09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907728.
XX
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059113P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059115P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059117P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059119P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059121P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059122P.
PR   17-SEP-1997;   97US-0059184P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059263P.
PR   18-SEP-1997;   97US-0059266P.
PR   15-OCT-1997;   97US-0062125P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062285P.
PR   17-OCT-1997;   97US-0062287P.
PR   21-OCT-1997;   97US-0063486P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062814P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0062816P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063045P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063120P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063121P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063127P.
PR   24-OCT-1997;   97US-0063128P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063327P.
PR   27-OCT-1997;   97US-0063329P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063541P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063542P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063544P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063549P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063550P.
PR   28-OCT-1997;   97US-0063564P.
PR   29-OCT-1997;   97US-0063435P.
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PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020978/02.
XX
PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT e.g., tumor or for tissue typing.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1813
ADK74572/c
ID ADK74572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74572;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1906.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1906; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3956 GGATGGTGGCAGGGCCTC 3973
              |||||||| |||||| ||
Db         19 GGATGGTGCCAGGGCTTC 2
```

RESULT 1814
ADK76269/c
ID ADK76269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK76269;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3603.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3603; 417pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1678 AAAGATGGGACAGCCACT 1695
              |||||||| |||| ||||
Db         20 AAAGATGGCACAGGCACT 3
```

RESULT 1815
ADK74649/c
ID ADK74649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74649;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1983.
XX
KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure

```
PT   disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1983; 417pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC   nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC   specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC   compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC   associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC   neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC   diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC   pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC   headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC   but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC   sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC   2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC   human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC   different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1676 GAAAAGATGGGACAGCCA 1693
              |||||||||| |||| ||
Db         18 GAAAAGATGGCACAGGCA 1


RESULT 1816
ADK81296
ID   ADK81296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADK81296;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #8630.
XX
KW   Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW   diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW   infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD   26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR   14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Roberds SL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT   with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT   disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 8630; 417pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC   nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC   specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC   compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC   associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC   neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC   diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC   pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC   headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC   but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC   sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC   2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC   human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC   different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1349 AAAAATTCACACAGCTGC 1366
              |||| |||||| ||||||
Db          3 AAAAGTTCACAAAGCTGC 20


RESULT 1817
ADK80129
ID   ADK80129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADK80129;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #7463.
XX
KW   Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW   diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW   infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD   26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR   14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Roberds SL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT   with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT   disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 7463; 417pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC   nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC   specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC   compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC   associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC   neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC   diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC   pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC   headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC   but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC   sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC   2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC   human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC   different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1350 AAAATTCACACAGCTGCT 1367
              ||| |||||| |||||||
Db          1 AAAGTTCACAAAGCTGCT 18


RESULT 1818
ADK74900/c
ID   ADK74900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADK74900;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2234.
XX
KW   Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW   diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW   infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD   26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF   14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR   14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Roberds SL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT   Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT   with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT   disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2234; 417pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC   nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC   specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC   compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC   associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC   neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC   diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC   pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC   headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC   but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC   sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC   2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC   human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC   different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3956 GGATGGTGGCAGGGCCTC 3973
              |||||||| |||||| ||
Db         20 GGATGGTGCCAGGGCTTC 3


RESULT 1819
ADM83469
ID   ADM83469 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADM83469;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC19572.
XX
KW   Cytokine receptor protein; zalpha11; lymphoid cell; cell proliferation;
KW   signal transduction; haematopoietic cell; myeloid cell; human; primer;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003175825-A1.
XX
PD   18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF   14-APR-2003; 2003US-00414186.
XX
PR   23-SEP-1998;   98US-0100896P.
PR   09-MAR-1999;   99US-0123546P.
PR   06-JUL-1999;   99US-0142574P.
PR   23-SEP-1999;   99US-00404641.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Presnell SR,  Conklin DC,  Novak JE,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-069038/07.
XX
PT   Using a zalpha11 polypeptide to detect a natural ligand is useful to
PT   detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of
PT   hematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 88pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel cytokine receptor proteins,
CC   zalpha11 and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. The invention
CC   relates to a method of using a zalpha11 polypeptides to detect a natural
CC   ligand from lymphoid cells comprising exposing the polypeptide to
CC   activated CD3+ selected human T-cell conditioned media, where the
CC   polypeptide exhibits cell proliferation activity or signal transduction
CC   activity when exposed to the media and detecting the natural ligand. The
CC   invention is useful to detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation
CC   and/or development of haematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro
CC   and in vivo. The present sequence is human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer
CC   used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1820
ADM83471/c
ID   ADM83471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADM83471;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC19657.
XX
KW   Cytokine receptor protein; zalpha11; lymphoid cell; cell proliferation;
```

```
KW   signal transduction; haematopoietic cell; myeloid cell; human; primer;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003175825-A1.
XX
PD   18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF   14-APR-2003; 2003US-00414186.
XX
PR   23-SEP-1998;   98US-0100896P.
PR   09-MAR-1999;   99US-0123546P.
PR   06-JUL-1999;   99US-0142574P.
PR   23-SEP-1999;   99US-00404641.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Presnell SR,  Conklin DC,  Novak JE,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-069038/07.
XX
PT   Using a zalpha11 polypeptide to detect a natural ligand is useful to
PT   detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of
PT   hematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 17; 88pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel cytokine receptor proteins,
CC   zalpha11 and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. The invention
CC   relates to a method of using a zalpha11 polypeptides to detect a natural
CC   ligand from lymphoid cells comprising exposing the polypeptide to
CC   activated CD3+ selected human T-cell conditioned media, where the
CC   polypeptide exhibits cell proliferation activity or signal transduction
CC   activity when exposed to the media and detecting the natural ligand. The
CC   invention is useful to detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation
CC   and/or development of haematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro
CC   and in vivo. The present sequence is human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer
CC   used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db         18 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 1


RESULT 1821
ADL58062/c
ID   ADL58062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADL58062;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 311.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW   gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW   ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW   angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW   neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT                   residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2004021978-A2.
XX
PD   18-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
PR   19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Weinstein EJ,  Griggs DW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
PT   New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
PT   composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
PT   disorder.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 311; 555pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
CC   comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
CC   specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
CC   nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
CC   composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
CC   treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
CC   The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
CC   cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
CC   cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
CC   endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5030 CATCTGGAGCTGGCAAGA 5047
              |||||||| |||||| |
Db         19 CATCTGGAGATGGCAATA 2


RESULT 1822
ADL57970/c
ID   ADL57970 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADL57970;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 219.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW   gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW   ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW   angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW   neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
```

```
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT                   residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2004021978-A2.
XX
PD   18-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
PR   19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Weinstein EJ,  Griggs DW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
PT   New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
PT   composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
PT   disorder.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 219; 555pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
CC   comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
CC   specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
CC   nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
CC   composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
CC   treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
CC   The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
CC   cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
CC   cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
CC   endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5030 CATCTGGAGCTGGCAAGA 5047
              ||||||||| |||||| |
Db         20 CATCTGGAGATGGCAATA 3


RESULT 1823
ADL58246/c
ID   ADL58246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADL58246;
XX
DT   03-JUN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 495.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective;
KW   gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
KW   ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
KW   angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
KW   neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT                   residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2004021978-A2.
XX
PD   18-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
PR   19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Weinstein EJ,  Griggs DW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
PT   New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
PT   composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
PT   disorder.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 495; 555pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
CC   comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
CC   specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
CC   nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
CC   composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
CC   treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
CC   The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
CC   cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
CC   cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
CC   endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5030 CATCTGGAGCTGGCAAGA 5047
              ||||||||| |||||| |
Db         18 CATCTGGAGATGGCAATA 1


RESULT 1824
ADO17996/c
ID   ADO17996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO17996;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer of the invention #222.
XX
```

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004003220-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.
XX
PR 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Giles R, Baisch JM, Mckeown B, Stolorow M;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-091088/09.
XX
PT New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
PT acid samples.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 223; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
CC from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
CC respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
CC are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
CC outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample and the
CC unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a
CC family member. The compromised nucleic acid sample comprises nucleic acid
CC fragments from 10-100 nucleotides in length. The identity of the one or
CC more single nucleotide polymorphisms is determined using a single base
CC primer extension reaction. The present sequence represents a primer of
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4774 AAGGGCAGCAAAAAGGGA 4791
||||| || |||||||||
Db 20 AAGGGAAGGAAAAAGGGA 3

RESULT 1825
ADO18176/c
ID ADO18176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO18176;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #402.
XX
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004003220-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.
XX
PR 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Giles R, Baisch JM, Mckeown B, Stolorow M;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-091088/09.
XX
PT New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
PT acid samples.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 404; 76pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
CC from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
CC respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
CC are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
CC outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample and the
CC unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a
CC family member. The compromised nucleic acid sample comprises nucleic acid
CC fragments from 10-100 nucleotides in length. The identity of the one or
CC more single nucleotide polymorphisms is determined using a single base
CC primer extension reaction. The present sequence represents a primer of
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4774 AAGGGCAGCAAAAAGGGA 4791
||||| || |||||||||
Db 20 AAGGGAAGGAAAAAGGGA 3

RESULT 1826
ADO06257
ID ADO06257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO06257;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #98.
XX
KW Human; PRO; ss; affinity purification; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6686451-B1.
XX
PD 03-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902775.
XX
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-106364/11.
XX
PT New antibodies binding PRO polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, or in
PT diagnostic assays for the PRO polypeptides, or for the affinity
PT purification of PRO polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural
PT sources.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 445pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to an antibody that binds to a human PRO
CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to human PRO polynucleotides
CC encoding the PRO polypeptides of the invention. The antibody is a
CC monoclonal or humanised antibody, or is an antibody fragment, and is
CC preferably labelled. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic
CC assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant
CC cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
||||||||| ||||| |||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1827
ADO50924/c
ID ADO50924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO50924;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse PCR primer, Ag6315 used in the expression of human NOV4a gene.
XX
KW NOVX; diagnosis; NOVX-associated disorder; cardiomyopathy;
KW atherosclerosis; hypertension; scleroderma; obesity; cancer; diabetes;
KW infection; haemophilia; graft-versus-host disease; AIDS;
KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; asthma; Crohn's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder;
KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; preventive medicine; pharmacogenomic;
KW gene therapy; vaccine; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004029140-A1.
XX
PD 12-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2003; 2003US-00357820.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679460.
PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730617.
PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355099P.
PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-00074978.
PR 19-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357928P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358608P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375579P.
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138588.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387002P.
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.
XX
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (JIWW/) JI W.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (LILL/) LI L.
PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (PENA/) PENA C E A.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (STON/) STONE D J.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
XX
PI Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Gorman L, Ji W, Kekuda R;
PI Li L, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Shenoy SG, Shimkets RA;
PI Stone DJ, Taupier RJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-179665/17.
XX
PT New NOVX polypeptide, for preventing or treating e.g. cancer, diabetes,
PT atherosclerosis, asthma or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and
PT in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or pharmacogenomics.
XX
PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 86; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel NOVX polypeptides and their
CC encoding polynucleotides. The invention is useful in diagnosing, treating
CC and preventing NOVX-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,
CC infections, haemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS (acquired immune
CC deficiency syndrome), asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,
CC anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders such as
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, haematopoietic disorders,
CC dyslipidaemias and other wasting disorders associated with chronic
CC diseases. The invention is also useful as hybridisation probes, in
CC chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine and
CC pharmacogenomics. The invention is also useful in gene therapy and in the
CC preparation of vaccines. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the
CC expression of human NOV4a gene. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 571 AAGAAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 588
|| |||||||||| ||||
Db 18 AAAAAGGAGGAGCCGAAG 1

RESULT 1828
ADM11408/c
ID ADM11408 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM11408;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CDC14A DNA antisense oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Human; CDC14A; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004077085-A1.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274387.
XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274387.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340010/31.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating CDC14A expression, useful

```
PT   for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions associated
PT   with CDC14A, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 13; 49pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding the human CDC14A polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
CC   inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC   comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
CC   phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC   comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC   modulating the expression of the human CDC14A polypeptide and in
CC   preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC   e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCC 2660
              ||||| ||||| ||||||
Db         20 GCAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCC 3


RESULT 1829
ADO01250/c
ID   ADO01250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO01250;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CDC14A antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #131181.
XX
KW   Antisense; human; CDC14A protein; cancer; antisense therapy;
KW   phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidine
FT                    residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US2004077571-A1.
XX
PD   22-APR-2004.
XX
PF   17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274311.
XX
PR   17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274311.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA   (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI   Freier SM,  Sarthy A,  Mcgonigal T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-340036/31.
XX
PT   New antisense compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   molecule encoding human CDC14A, useful in preparing a composition for
PT   treating a disease or condition associated with CDC14A, e.g., cancer.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 13; 50pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding human CDC14A protein, to inhibit its expression.
CC   Antisense compounds of the invention are useful in preparing a
CC   composition for treating a disease or condition associated with CDC14A
CC   e.g. cancer. The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC   present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human CDC14A
CC   DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCC 2660
              ||||| ||||| ||||||
Db         20 GCAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCC 3


RESULT 1830
ADO46035
ID   ADO46035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO46035;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide #1401.
XX
KW   Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW   CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW   tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW   lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW   asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW   acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA   (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA   (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA   (TANG/) TANG L.
PA   (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA   (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA   (LUHH/) LU H.
PA   (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Sandrasagra A,  Tang L,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
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```
PT   initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT   RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1402; 174pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC   codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC   with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC   chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC   -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC   tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC   also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC   one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC   prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC   gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC   CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC   tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC   and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC   receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC   inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC   is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC   cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC   allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC   bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        952 TCTGGACGCCGCTGGAGA 969
              | ||||||| ||||||||
Db          2 TGTGGACGCGGCTGGAGA 19


RESULT 1831
ADO45943/c
ID   ADO45943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO45943;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide #1309.
XX
KW   Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW   CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW   tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW   lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW   asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW   acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA   (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA   (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA   (TANG/) TANG L.
PA   (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA   (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA   (LUHH/) LU H.
PA   (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Sandrasagra A,  Tang L,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT   RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1310; 174pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC   codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC   with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC   chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC   -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC   tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC   also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC   one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC   prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC   gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC   CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC   tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC   and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC   receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC   inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC   is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC   cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC   allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC   bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | |||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1


RESULT 1832
ADO45149/c
ID   ADO45149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO45149;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide #515.
XX
KW   Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW   CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW   tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW   lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW   asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
```

```
KW   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW   acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA   (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA   (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA   (TANG/) TANG L.
PA   (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA   (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA   (LUHH/) LU H.
PA   (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Sandrasagra A,  Tang L,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT   RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 515; 174pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC   codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC   with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC   chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC   -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC   tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC   also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC   one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC   prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC   gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC   CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC   tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC   and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC   receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC   inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC   is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC   cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC   allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC   bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3336 CGTGCGACTGCTCTGTGA 3353
              |||| | ||||||||||||
Db         19 CGTGGGCCTGCTCTGTGA 2


RESULT 1833
ADO47086/c
ID   ADO47086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO47086;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide #2452.
XX
KW   Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW   CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW   tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW   lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW   asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW   acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA   (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA   (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA   (TANG/) TANG L.
PA   (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA   (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA   (LUHH/) LU H.
PA   (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Sandrasagra A,  Tang L,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT   RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 164; 174pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC   codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC   with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC   chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC   -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC   tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC   also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC   one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC   prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC   gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC   CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC   tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC   and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC   receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC   inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC   is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC   cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC   allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
```

```
CC   bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAAGCCAG 4114
              | |||||||||||| ||||
Db         18 TTCTCCTGGAGAACCCAG 1


RESULT 1834
ADO45003/c
ID   ADO45003 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO45003;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide #369.
XX
KW   Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW   CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW   tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW   lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW   asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW   airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW   acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF   25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA   (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA   (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA   (TANG/) TANG L.
PA   (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA   (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA   (LUHH/) LU H.
PA   (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Sandrasagra A,  Tang L,  Aguilar D,  Miller S;
PI   Shahabuddin S,  Lu H,  Cong H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT   Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT   initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT   RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 369; 174pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC   codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC   with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC   chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
CC   -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC   tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC   also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC   one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC   prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC   gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC   CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC   tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC   useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC   respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC   and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC   receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC   inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC   is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC   cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC   allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC   bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1055 CATCCACAGCAGTGCTGG 1072
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         20 CATCCACAGCAGAGCCGG 3


RESULT 1835
ADO52701
ID   ADO52701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO52701;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #74.
XX
KW   ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KW   neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KW   Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KW   high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KW   gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KW   ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004030750-A1.
XX
PD   15-APR-2004.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
PR   25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Kane CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT   Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT   e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT   gallstones or obesity.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 74; 150pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
```

CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1865 TACTTCCCGAGGCATCCT 1882
|| |||| ||||||||||
Db 1 TATTTCCTGAGGCATCCT 18

RESULT 1836
ADO52652
ID ADO52652 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52652;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #25.
XX
KW ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KW neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KW Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KW high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KW gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KW ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004030750-A1.
XX
PD 15-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Kane CD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 25; 150pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1865 TACTTCCCGAGGCATCCT 1882
|| |||| ||||||||||
Db 3 TATTTCCTGAGGCATCCT 20

RESULT 1837
ADO54735
ID ADO54735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO54735;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2108.
XX
KW ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KW neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KW Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KW high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KW gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KW ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004030750-A1.
XX
PD 15-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Kane CD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2108; 150pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents

```
CC   or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2558 GTGATGAGGGGGAGAGAG 2575
              |||| |||| ||||||||
Db          1 GTGAGGAGGAGGAGAGAG 18


RESULT 1838
ADO54629
ID   ADO54629 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO54629;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2002.
XX
KW   ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KW   neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KW   Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KW   high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KW   gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KW   ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004030750-A1.
XX
PD   15-APR-2004.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
PR   25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Kane CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT   Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT   e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT   gallstones or obesity.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2002; 150pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC   where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC   the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC   tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC   as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC   dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC   lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC   hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC   neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC   composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC   or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2558 GTGATGAGGGGGAGAGAG 2575
              |||| |||| ||||||||
Db          2 GTGAGGAGGAGGAGAGAG 19


RESULT 1839
ADO52702
ID   ADO52702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO52702;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #75.
XX
KW   ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KW   neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KW   Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KW   cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KW   high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KW   gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KW   ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004030750-A1.
XX
PD   15-APR-2004.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
PR   25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
PA   (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI   Kane CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT   Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT   e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT   gallstones or obesity.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 75; 150pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC   where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC   the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC   tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC   as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC   dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC   lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC   hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC   neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC   composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC   or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1865 TACTTCCCGAGGCATCCT 1882
```

```
              || |||| ||||||||||
Db          2 TATTTCCTGAGGCATCCT 19


RESULT 1840
ADO21193
ID   ADO21193 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO21193;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   NOD2/CARD15 sequencing primer #3.
XX
KW   Crohn's disease; NOD2/CARD15 locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   autoimmune disease; psoriasis; ulcerative colitis; myasthenia gravis;
KW   autoimmune gastritis; Type I diabetes; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004076960-A1.
XX
PD   22-APR-2004.
XX
PF   18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.
XX
PR   18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.
XX
PA   (TAYL/) TAYLOR K D.
PA   (ROTT/) ROTTER J I.
PA   (YANG/) YANG H.
PA   (SUGI/) SUGIMURA K.
PA   (TARG/) TARGAN S R.
XX
PI   Taylor KD,  Rotter JI,  Yang H,  Sugimura K,  Targan SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-339995/31.
XX
PT   Diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to Crohn's disease in individual,
PT   comprises determining presence or absence of disease-predisposing
PT   haplotype comprising JW1 variant allele and/or 268S allele at NOD2/CARD15
PT   locus.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 15; 35pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a method of diagnosing or predicting
CC   susceptibility to Crohn's disease, comprising determining the presence or
CC   absence of a disease-predisposing haplotype of a JW1 variant allele
CC   and/or 268S allele at the NOD2/CARD15 locus, in an individual. The
CC   disease-predisposing haplotype further comprises a variant allele or an
CC   allele chosen from JW15, JW16, JW17 and JW18 variant allele. The disease-
CC   predisposing haplotype further comprises an allele at a single nucleotide
CC   polymorphism (SNP) chosen from SNP8, SNP12, and SNP13. The method is
CC   useful for diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to a variety of
CC   autoimmune diseases such as Crohn's disease, psoriasis, ulcerative
CC   colitis, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune gastritis and Type I diabetes. The
CC   present sequence represents a primer used to sequence the nucleotide
CC   sequence of NOD2/CARD15.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4859 CCTTCTTTGGGTCTCAGT 4876
              |||||| ||||||||| |
Db          3 CCTTCTCTGGGTCTCAAT 20


RESULT 1841
ADN61595
ID   ADN61595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADN61595;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   COT102 nucleotide motif related primer SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KW   COT102 motif event; insect resistant plant; VIP3A; detection; plant;
KW   COT102 event; insecticidal; Heliothis; Helicoverpa; Spodoptera;
KW   cotton boll worm; insect resistant transgenic cotton event; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004039986-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   23-OCT-2003; 2003WO-EP011725.
XX
PR   29-OCT-2002; 2002GB-00025129.
XX
PA   (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
XX
PI   Ellis DM,  Negrotto DV,  Shi L,  Shotkoski FA,  Thomas CR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-390327/36.
XX
PT   Novel polynucleotide comprising contiguous nucleotides of motif
PT   designated COT102 event, useful in detecting insect resistant plant
PT   material derived from the event.
XX
PS   Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 3; 64pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a polynucleotide (I) comprising at least
CC   17 contiguous nucleotide of the insect resistant transgenic cotton
CC   (COT102) motif event having the 26 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or
CC   SEQ ID NO:2. Also described: (1) an insect resistant plant (II)
CC   comprising a VIP3A protein and (I); (2) detecting (M1) plant material
CC   derived from the COT102 event; and (3) a kit of parts comprising a unit
CC   for (M1). (I) and (M1) are useful for detecting a plant material derived
CC   from the COT102 event. (I) enables efficient detection of a plant
CC   material derived from the COT102 event. (II) has an insecticidal effect
CC   on insects from one or more species chosen from Heliothis sp.,
CC   Helicoverpa sp. and Spodoptera sp. . (II) has enhanced self-defence
CC   mechanism against infestation by pest insects such as Helicoverpa zea
CC   (cotton boll worm), and so reduces the number of insecticide sprays
CC   during the cultivation of (II) compared to non-transgenic cotton plant of
CC   the same variety and yield loss through insect pests in kept at a minimal
CC   level. The present sequence represents a COT102 nucleotide motif related
CC   primer, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3618 GGACGTGAGCAAGATCTT 3635
              |||||||||| |||| ||
Db          3 GGACGTGAGCGAGATGTT 20


RESULT 1842
ADN43214
ID   ADN43214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADN43214;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Brassica napus AHAS3 PM2 primer extension oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:79.
XX
KW   plant; imidazolinone herbicide resistance; PM1 mutation; PM2 mutation;
```

KW Brassica napus; acetohydroxyacid synthase; EC 4.1.3.18; AHAS1; AHAS3;
KW imidazolinone tolerance; primer extension; ss.
XX
OS Brassica napus.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004040012-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 28-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001641.
XX
PR 29-OCT-2002; 2002US-0421993P.
XX
PA (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Cheung WY, Gagnon M, Laforest M, Landry BS;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-376205/35.
XX
PT Assaying a plant for imidazolinone herbicide resistance conferred by PM1
PT and PM2 mutations of Brassica napus AHAS1 and AHAS3 genes by isolating
PT genomic DNA from the plant and determining the presence or absence of PM1
PT and PM2 mutations.
XX
PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 79; 86pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for assaying a plant for
CC imidazolinone herbicide resistance conferred by the combination of PM1
CC and PM2 mutations of Brassica napus acetohydroxyacid synthase (EC
CC 4.1.3.18) genes AHAS1 and AHAS3, respectively. The method comprises: (a)
CC isolating genomic DNA from the plant; and (b) determining the presence or
CC absence of the PM1 and PM2 mutations, where the presence of PM1 and PM2
CC mutations indicates commercially relevant imidazolinone tolerance in the
CC plant. Also described: (1) a PM1 extension oligonucleotide comprising a
CC sequence having 20 or 16 base pairs; (2) a PM2 extension oligonucleotide
CC comprising a sequence having 21 or 16 base pairs; and (3) an
CC amplification oligonucleotide comprising a sequence having 21 or 22 base
CC pairs. The method is useful in assaying a plant for imidazolinone
CC herbicide resistance conferred by the combination of PM1 and PM2
CC mutations of a Brassica napus AHAS1 and AHAS3 genes. The present sequence
CC represents a Brassica napus AHAS3 PM2 primer extension oligonucleotide,
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4348 TTCTCGGAGTTCTACGTT 4365
||||||||||||| | ||
Db 3 TTCTCGGAGTTCTTCTTT 20

RESULT 1843
ADO22087
ID ADO22087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO22087;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Taqman probe used to analyse human Wnt3 DNA following real-time PCR.
XX
KW proliferation; survival inhibition; breast cancer; Wnt; wingless; Fzd;
KW frizzled; cytostatic; chronic lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW mantle zone lymphoma; human; probe; ss; Wnt3.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004042028-A2.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 03-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035026.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2002; 2002US-00285976.
XX
PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Rhee C, Malini S, Wu C, Leoni LM, Corr M, Carson DA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-400672/37.
XX
PT Inhibiting the proliferation or survival of breast cancer or leukemic
PT cells, for treating breast cancer, leukemia, by contacting the cancer
PT cells with an agent that inhibits the Wnt/Fzd signaling pathway in the
PT cancer cells.
XX
PS Example 9; Fig 13A; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for inhibiting the proliferation
CC or survival of breast cancer cells that overexpress a Wnt (wingless)
CC protein in a Wnt/Fzd (frizzled) signalling pathway when compared to non-
CC cancer cells and where the Wnt protein is selected from Wnt7b, Wnt-10b
CC and Wnt-14. The method comprises contacting the cancer cells with an
CC agent that inhibits the Wnt/Fzd signalling pathway in the cancer cells.
CC The method of the invention has cytostatic aplications and may be useful
CC for treating a patient with breast cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
CC or mantle zone lymphoma. The current sequence is that of a Taqman probe
CC of the invention which was used to analyse a human Wnt (wingless) cDNA
CC subsequent to real-time PCR.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 82 TGCTCTGCGGCTCCTCCC 99
|||||||||||||| ||
Db 1 TGCTCTGCGGCTCCATCC 18

RESULT 1844
ADN72076
ID ADN72076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADN72076;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide #117.
XX
KW ss; human; antisense therapy; glucose transporter-4;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004101848-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-399677/37.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Glucose transporter-4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions

PT associated with the transporter's expression e.g. hyperproliferative
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 129; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Glucose transporter-4. The oligonucleotides
CC specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid molecule encoding Glucose
CC transporter-4 and inhibit the expression of Glucose transporter-4. The
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC Glucose transporter-4 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
CC associated with their expression, such as a hyperproliferative disorder.
CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human
CC glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2432 TGGAGGATGAGAAGGGGA 2449
|| |||||||||||| |||
Db 2 TGAAGGATGAGAAGCGGA 19

RESULT 1845
ADN72000/c
ID ADN72000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADN72000;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide #41.
XX
KW ss; human; antisense therapy; glucose transporter-4;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2004101848-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
PR 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-399677/37.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Glucose transporter-4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions
PT associated with the transporter's expression e.g. hyperproliferative
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 53; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Glucose transporter-4. The oligonucleotides
CC specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid molecule encoding Glucose
CC transporter-4 and inhibit the expression of Glucose transporter-4. The
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC Glucose transporter-4 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
CC associated with their expression, such as a hyperproliferative disorder.
CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human
CC glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2432 TGGAGGATGAGAAGGGGA 2449
|| |||||||||||| |||
Db 19 TGAAGGATGAGAAGCGGA 2

RESULT 1846
ADP10928
ID ADP10928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP10928;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Set 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #273.
XX
KW transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004042346-A2.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
XX
PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
XX
PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
XX
PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
PI Rosenberg S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.
XX
PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
PT the genes.
XX
PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 937; 1762pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of

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CC   an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
CC   diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
CC   viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
CC   primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
CC   of allograft rejection and other disorders.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1113 AGAGCAGGAGGCTCCTGG 1130
              |||| |||||||| ||||
Db          1 AGAGGAGGAGGCTGCTGG 18


RESULT 1847
ADP11691
ID   ADP11691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP11691;
XX
DT   12-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Set 2 left PCR primer for marker probe #43.
XX
KW   transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
KW   inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004042346-A2.
XX
PD   21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
XX
PR   24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
PR   20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
XX
PA   (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
XX
PI   Wohlgemuth J,  Fry K,  Woodward R,  Ly N,  Prentice J,  Morris M;
PI   Rosenberg S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-400724/37.
XX
PT   Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
PT   pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
PT   rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
PT   the genes.
XX
PS   Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 1700; 1762pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
CC   rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
CC   comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
CC   methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
CC   transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
CC   islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
CC   xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
CC   individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
CC   an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
CC   diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
CC   viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
CC   primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
CC   of allograft rejection and other disorders.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4368 CCACTTGGGATCAGGGAT 4385
              |||| ||| |||||||||
Db          1 CCACCTGGAATCAGGGAT 18


RESULT 1848
ADO33665/c
ID   ADO33665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO33665;
XX
DT   12-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer 2 used to genotype human SNP reference rs4255589 gDNA.
XX
KW   melanoma; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; PCR; primer; reference rs4255589.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004043232-A2.
XX
PD   27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035689.
XX
PR   06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
PR   23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
PA   (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI   Roth RB,  Nelson MR,  Braun A,  Krammerer SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440536/41.
XX
PT   Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma comprises detecting the
PT   presence of polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic
PT   acid sample from a subject.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 57; 84pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC   of melanoma which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or
CC   more polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid
CC   sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC   applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
CC   melanoma or for identifying additional polymorphic variants that may be
CC   used to further characterise a gene, region or loci associated with a
CC   condition, disease or disorder. The polynucleotides and polypeptides of
CC   the invention which modify cell proliferation may be utilised to treat
CC   melanoma or as gene therapy reagents. The current sequence is that of a
CC   PCR primer of the invention which was used to genotype a human SNP
CC   (single nucleotide polymorphism) reference gDNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         63 GTTCTGAAAGCCCATTCC 80
              |||||||||| || ||||
Db         20 GTTCTGAAAGTCCTTTCC 3


RESULT 1849
ADN48633
ID   ADN48633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

```
AC   ADN48633;
XX
DT   12-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Notch3 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #77.
XX
KW   Human; Notch3; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW   2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004102390-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00301832.
XX
PR   21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00301832.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Freier SM,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-399720/37.
XX
PT   New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   encoding Notch3, useful for treating diseases associated with Notch3,
PT   e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 88; 74pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding the human Notch3 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
CC   inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC   comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
CC   phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC   comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC   modulating the expression of the human Notch3 polypeptide and in
CC   preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC   e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Notch3 DNA antisense
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1434 GGAGGAGAATCGAGGACA 1451
              ||| ||||||| ||||||
Db          1 GGATGAGAATCTAGGACA 18


RESULT 1850
ADO50704/c
ID   ADO50704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO50704;
XX
DT   12-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human STAT2 antisense target region #25.
XX
KW   Human; ds; antisense; STAT2;
KW   signal transducer and activator of transcription-2;
KW   inflammatory response; viral infection; viral hepatitis;
KW   autoimmune disease; autoimmune encephalitis; cancer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004101853-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
PR   23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-399681/37.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating STAT2 expression, useful
PT   for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions resulting
PT   in activation of an inflammatory response.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 69; 45pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC   to the Human signal transducer and activator of transcription-2, STAT2,
CC   gene. The compound (an antisense oligonucleotide) specifically hybridises
CC   with the nucleic acid molecule encoding STAT2 (appearing as ADO50639) and
CC   inhibits the expression of STAT2. Also included are a method of
CC   inhibiting the expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues (comprising
CC   contacting the cells or tissues with the new compound so that the
CC   expression of STAT2 is inhibited), a method of screening for a modulator
CC   of STAT2 (comprising contacting a preferred target segment of the nucleic
CC   acid encoding STAT2 with one or more candidate modulators of STAT2, and
CC   identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of
CC   STAT2), a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state (comprising
CC   identifying the presence of STAT2 in a sample using at least one of the
CC   primers appearing asADO50640 or ADO50641, or the probe appearing as
CC   ADO50642), a kit or assay device comprising the above compound and a
CC   method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC   with STAT2 (comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or
CC   prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of STAT2 is
CC   inhibited). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the
CC   expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
CC   associated with their expression, such as diseases or conditions
CC   resulting in activation of an inflammatory response e.g. viral infection,
CC   viral hepatitis, autoimmune disease (e.g. autoimmune encephalitis) and
CC   cancer. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
CC   or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is a target region
CC   for the antisense oligonucleotides from the human STAT2 gene.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3572 CAGAGAGGGCGGCTTCCC 3589
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         18 CAGAGAGGGTGTCTTCCC 1


RESULT 1851
ADO50672
ID   ADO50672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADO50672;
XX
DT   12-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human STAT2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS182984.
XX
KW   Human; ss; antisense; STAT2;
KW   signal transducer and activator of transcription-2;
KW   inflammatory response; viral infection; viral hepatitis;
KW   autoimmune disease; autoimmune encephalitis; cancer.
XX
```

```
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT                   -methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
PN   US2004101853-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
PR   23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-399681/37.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating STAT2 expression, useful
PT   for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions resulting
PT   in activation of an inflammatory response.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 37; 45pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC   to the Human signal transducer and activator of transcription-2, STAT2,
CC   gene. The compound (an antisense oligonucleotide) specifically hybridises
CC   with the nucleic acid molecule encoding STAT2 (appearing as ADO50639) and
CC   inhibits the expression of STAT2. Also included are a method of
CC   inhibiting the expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues (comprising
CC   contacting the cells or tissues with the new compound so that the
CC   expression of STAT2 is inhibited), a method of screening for a modulator
CC   of STAT2 (comprising contacting a preferred target segment of the nucleic
CC   acid encoding STAT2 with one or more candidate modulators of STAT2, and
CC   identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of
CC   STAT2), a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state (comprising
CC   identifying the presence of STAT2 in a sample using at least one of the
CC   primers appearing asADO50640 or ADO50641, or the probe appearing as
CC   ADO50642), a kit or assay device comprising the above compound and a
CC   method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC   with STAT2 (comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or
CC   prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of STAT2 is
CC   inhibited). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the
CC   expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
CC   associated with their expression, such as diseases or conditions
CC   resulting in activation of an inflammatory response e.g. viral infection,
CC   viral hepatitis, autoimmune disease (e.g. autoimmune encephalitis) and
CC   cancer. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
CC   or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide targeting STAT2.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3572 CAGAGAGGGCGGCTTCCC 3589
              ||||||||| | ||||||
Db          3 CAGAGAGGGTGTCTTCCC 20
```

```
RESULT 1852
ADP43437/c
ID   ADP43437 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP43437;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human SLC26A2 target sequence ISIS 199046.
XX
KW   ss; human; SLC26A2; chondrodysplasia.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004110155-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW,  Sipes TB;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440343/41.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating SLC26A2 expression, useful
PT   for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with aberrant
PT   SLC26A2 expression, such as chondrodysplasia.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 101; 57pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding SLC26A2. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting
CC   the expression of SLC26A2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat
CC   diseases associated with aberrant SLC26A2 expression, such as
CC   chondrodysplasia. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC   prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence
CC   represents a human SLC26A2 target sequence.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2092 TGGCTGGCCTGCACTTGC 2109
              ||||||| ||||||| ||
Db         18 TGGCTGGACTGCACTGGC 1


RESULT 1853
ADP43359
ID   ADP43359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP43359;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human SLC26A2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 282921.
XX
KW   ss; human; antisense; SLC26A2; chondrodysplasia.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2004110155-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
```

```
XX
PF   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW,  Sipes TB;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440343/41.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating SLC26A2 expression, useful
PT   for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with aberrant
PT   SLC26A2 expression, such as chondrodysplasia.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 23; 57pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding SLC26A2. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting
CC   the expression of SLC26A2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat
CC   diseases associated with aberrant SLC26A2 expression, such as
CC   chondrodysplasia. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC   prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence
CC   represents a human SLC26A2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2092 TGGCTGGCCTGCACTTGC 2109
              ||||||| ||||||| ||
Db          3 TGGCTGGACTGCACTGGC 20


RESULT 1854
ADP81572
ID   ADP81572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP81572;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CD1D antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 165091.
XX
KW   CD1D; CD1D antigen d polypeptide; CD1 R3 and thymocyte antigen; CD1D;
KW   autoimmune disorder; therapy; human; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidine
FT                   residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
XX
PN   US2004110700-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316667.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316667.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440380/41.
XX
PT   New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
PT   encoding CD1D, useful for treating diseases associated with CD1D, e.g.
PT   autoimmune disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 41; 35pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC   modulating the expression of CD1D (also called as CD1D antigen d
CC   polypeptide, CD1 R3 and thymocyte antigen CD1D). The composition comprise
CC   antisense oligonucleotides targeted to CD1D. The compound, composition
CC   and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition associated
CC   with CD1D, such as an autoimmune disorder. They are also useful in
CC   research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of CD1D. The
CC   present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human CD1D
CC   DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2815 AAGAAGCTTCAGCTGATT 2832
              ||| |||| |||||||||
Db          3 AAGCAGCTGCAGCTGATT 20


RESULT 1855
ADP19744
ID   ADP19744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP19744;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   MPL receptor-zalpha11 receptor fusion protein primer seqid 15.
XX
KW   cytostatic; zalpha11 ligand; pharmaceutical; cancer; immune response;
KW   melanoma; tumour; solid tumour; haematopoietic tumour; lymphoma; human;
KW   mouse; MPL receptor; PCR; primer; ss; zalpha11 receptor.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Mus sp.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2004110932-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00659684.
XX
PR   09-MAR-1999;   99US-0123547P.
PR   11-MAR-1999;   99US-0123904P.
PR   01-JUL-1999;   99US-0142013P.
PR   09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
PA   (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Novak JE,  Presnell SR,  Sprecher CA,  Foster DC,  Holly RD;
PI   Gross JA,  Johnston JV,  Nelson AJ,  Dillon SR,  Hammond AK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440401/41.
XX
PT   New zalpha11 ligand polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules, useful for
```

```
PT   treating cancer, e.g. melanoma, solid tumor, hematopoietic tumor, or
PT   lymphoma.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 111pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes an isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence of
CC   amino acid residues that is at least 90 or 95% identical to residues 41
CC   (Gln) to 148 (Ile), or 32 (Gln) to 148 (Ile) of a sequence of 162 amino
CC   acids (SEQ ID NO:2, human zalpha11 ligand), fully defined in the
CC   specification. Also described are: a pharmaceutical composition
CC   comprising the polypeptide, and a vehicle; a method of treating cancer in
CC   a mammal; a method of stimulating an immune response in a mammal with
CC   melanoma; a method of stimulating an immune response in a mammal bearing
CC   a tumour; an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence of nucleotides
CC   that encode amino acid residues cited above, where the polynucleotide
CC   encodes a polypeptide that binds a receptor comprising 538 amino acids,
CC   fully defined in the specification; a pharmaceutical composition
CC   comprising the polynucleotide encoding, in a pharmaceutically acceptable
CC   vehicle; an expression vector comprising the following operably linked
CC   elements a control element; and a DNA segment comprising the
CC   polynucleotide; and an isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising at
CC   least 10 nucleotides of the polynucleotide sequence of 642 bp, fully
CC   defined in the specification. The molecules, compositions and methods are
CC   useful for treating cancer, e.g. melanoma, solid tumour, haematopoietic
CC   tumour, or lymphoma. This sequence represents a primer used analyse the
CC   sequences of mouse MPL receptor- human zalpha11 receptor fusion proteins.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5157 CCTCTGGCTGTGTCACAG 5174
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db          3 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 20


RESULT 1856
ADP31768/c
ID   ADP31768 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP31768;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 67.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
KW   oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   15. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US2004110159-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440347/41.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
PT   protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
PT   hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 68; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC   a nucleic acid molecule encoding oestrogen-responsive finger protein. The
CC   compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC   oestrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24295
CC   bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
CC   estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
CC   inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC   or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of oestrogen-responsive
CC   finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
CC   kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
CC   treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
CC   -responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC   or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
CC   oestrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
CC   hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
CC   diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
CC   represents a human oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense
CC   oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3304 GACCTGCAGCAGAACAAC 3321
              || |||||| ||||||||
Db         19 GAGCTGCAGAAGAACAAC 2


RESULT 1857
ADP31843
ID   ADP31843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP31843;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 142.
XX
KW   cytostatic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
KW   oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= a
```

```
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   15. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US2004110159-A1.
XX
PD   10-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-440347/41.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
PT   protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
PT   hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 143; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC   a nucleic acid molecule encoding oestrogen-responsive finger protein. The
CC   compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC   oestrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24295
CC   bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
CC   estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
CC   inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC   or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of oestrogen-responsive
CC   finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
CC   kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
CC   treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
CC   -responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
CC   or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
CC   oestrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
CC   hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
CC   diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
CC   represents a human oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense
CC   oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3304 GACCTGCAGCAGAACAAC 3321
              || |||||| ||||||||
Db          2 GAGCTGCAGAAGAACAAC 19


RESULT 1858
ADP44501
ID   ADP44501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP44501;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ABCC5 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #39.
XX
KW   Human; ABCC5; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW   2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004115649-A1.
XX
PD   17-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
PR   12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-449386/42.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of ABCC5, useful
PT   for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT   e.g., cancer.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 127; 57pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding the human ABCC5 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
CC   inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC   comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
CC   phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC   comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC   modulating the expression of the human ABCC5 polypeptide and in
CC   preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC   e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human ABCC5 DNA antisense
CC   oligonucleotide target region of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4786 AAGGGACTCCTGCCACTC 4803
              | |||||||||| ||||||
Db          1 ATGGGACTCCTCCCACTC 18


RESULT 1859
ADP44426/c
ID   ADP44426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADP44426;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ABCC5 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #42.
XX
KW   Human; ABCC5; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW   2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2004115649-A1.
XX
PD   17-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
PR   12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dobie KW;
XX
```

```
DR   WPI; 2004-449386/42.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of ABCC5, useful
PT   for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT   e.g., cancer.
XX
PS   Example 15; SEQ ID NO 52; 57pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding the human ABCC5 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
CC   inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC   comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
CC   phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC   a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC   comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC   modulating the expression of the human ABCC5 polypeptide and in
CC   preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC   e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
CC   targeted to DNA encoding the human ABCC5 polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4786 AAGGGACTCCTGCCACTC 4803
              | ||||||||| ||||||
Db         20 ATGGGACTCCTCCCACTC 3


RESULT 1860
ADQ07559/c
ID   ADQ07559 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADQ07559;
XX
DT   23-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Beta-actin gene lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW   quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP1435394-A1.
XX
PD   07-JUL-2004.
XX
PF   12-DEC-2003; 2003EP-00028474.
XX
PR   12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
PA   (FUJF ) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Iwaki Y,  Makino Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
PT   Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT   of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT   the amplification primer.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 27pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC   acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC   target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC   acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC   competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC   the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC   to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC   to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC   quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC   primer for a beta-actin gene fragment, which is used in an example from
CC   the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1264 CTACAGCCCCACCACCAC 1281
              |||||||  |||||||||
Db         20 CTACAGCTTCACCACCAC 3


RESULT 1861
ADQ07565
ID   ADQ07565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADQ07565;
XX
DT   23-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Beta-actin gene quantification CP0 lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
KW   quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP1435394-A1.
XX
PD   07-JUL-2004.
XX
PF   12-DEC-2003; 2003EP-00028474.
XX
PR   12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
PA   (FUJF ) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Iwaki Y,  Makino Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
PT   Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT   of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT   the amplification primer.
XX
PS   Example 3; SEQ ID NO 8; 27pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC   acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC   target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC   acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC   competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC   the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC   to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC   to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC   quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC   primer used in the quantification of a beta-actin gene fragment, which is
CC   used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1264 CTACAGCCCCACCACCAC 1281
              |||||||  |||||||||
Db          1 CTACAGCTTCACCACCAC 18
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RESULT 1862
ADQ07563/c
ID   ADQ07563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADQ07563;
XX
DT   23-SEP-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Beta-actin gene lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:6.
XX
KW   quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP1435394-A1.
XX
PD   07-JUL-2004.
XX
PF   12-DEC-2003; 2003EP-00028474.
XX
PR   12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
PA   (FUJF ) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Iwaki Y,  Makino Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
PT   Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT   of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT   the amplification primer.
XX
PS   Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 27pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC   acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC   target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC   acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC   competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC   the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC   to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC   to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC   quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC   primer used in the quantification of a beta-actin gene fragment, which is
CC   used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1264 CTACAGCCCCACCACCAC 1281
              ||||||| |||||||||
Db         20 CTACAGCTTCACCACCAC 3


RESULT 1863
AAQ14196/c
ID   AAQ14196 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ14196;
XX
DT   02-JAN-1992  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide probe incorporating disulphide linker.
XX
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    8
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "n = O2-P-O-CH2-CH2-O-CH2-CH2-S-S-CH2-CH2-O- CH2-
FT                   CH2-O-P-O3"
XX
PN   WO9114696-A.
XX
PD   03-OCT-1991.
XX
PF   29-MAR-1990;   90US-00502361.
XX
PR   29-MAR-1990;   90US-00502361.
XX
PA   (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI   Latham JA,  Lin KY,  Matteucci M;
XX
DR   WPI; 1991-310529/42.
XX
PT   New oligo:nucleotide- transport agent di:sulphide conjugate(s) - for
PT   inhibiting nucleotide expression in therapy and diagnosis of endogenous
PT   nucleotide sequences in cells.
XX
PS   Example; Page 37; 67pp; English.
XX
CC   The oligonucleotide has a disulphide linker incorporated into the probe
CC   which acts as a hybridisation-triggered crosslinking agent. This will
CC   permit novel diagnostic assay modifications such as the use of
CC   crosslinker to increase probe discrimination and incorporation of a
CC   denaturing wash step to reduce background. Also carrying out
CC   hybridisation and crosslinking at or near the melting temperature of the
CC   hybrid DNA will reduce secondary structure in the target DNA and increase
CC   probe specificity. See also AAQ14195
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGC 2659
              |||| |||||||| || ||
Db         21 CTGCTGCTGCTGCNGCTGC 3


RESULT 1864
AAQ75724/c
ID   AAQ75724 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75724;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
```

```
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1865
AAQ75719/c
ID   AAQ75719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75719;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1866
AAQ75732/c
ID   AAQ75732 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75732;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1867
AAQ75722/c
ID   AAQ75722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75722;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
```

```
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1868
AAQ75723/c
ID   AAQ75723 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75723;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1869
AAQ75726/c
ID   AAQ75726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75726;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1870
AAQ75731/c
ID   AAQ75731 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75731;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
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XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1871
AAQ75734/c
ID   AAQ75734 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75734;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2


RESULT 1872
AAQ75720/c
ID   AAQ75720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ75720;
XX
DT   04-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KW   Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KW   aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06303997-A.
XX
PD   01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PR   16-APR-1993;   93JP-00112515.
XX
PA   (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT   Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT   by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC   double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC   labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC   and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC   transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC   the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC   electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in seperate lanes. The
CC   method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db         19 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
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RESULT 1873
AAV01104
ID   AAV01104 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV01104;
XX
DT   23-MAR-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pronatriodilatin PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
KW   PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
KW   universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9731012-A1.
XX
PD   28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF   18-FEB-1997;   97WO-US002403.
XX
PR   22-FEB-1996;   96US-0012061P.
XX
PA   (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA   (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI   Brewer GJ,  Venta PJ,  Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT   mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
PT   cross-species comparisons.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC   PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
CC   (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
CC   are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
CC   from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
CC   tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
CC   maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
CC   and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
CC   comparisons to be made between more species
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        307 CAGGCCCCTCTGGGCTCC 324
              ||| || ||||||||||
Db          1 CAGTCCGCTCTGGGCTCC 18


RESULT 1874
ADG78127/c
ID   ADG78127 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADG78127;
XX
DT   11-MAR-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 971.
XX
KW   genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
KW   copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
KW   DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Canis familiaris.
XX
PN   WO9731011-A1.
XX
PD   28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF   18-FEB-1997;   97WO-US002396.
XX
PR   22-FEB-1996;   96US-0012060P.
XX
PA   (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA   (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI   Brewer GJ,  Venta PJ,  Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
PT   in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
PT   microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
PT   carriers.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC   used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC   dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC   phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC   specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC   can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC   generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC   dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC   target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC   at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC   primer of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4770 GGAGAAGGGCAGCAAAAA 4787
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         21 GGAGAAGGGCAGAAAGAA 4


RESULT 1875
AAV52642/c
ID   AAV52642 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV52642;
XX
DT   21-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha gene exon 6 forward PCR primer.
XX
KW   Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha; HNF-1 alpha; MODY3; human;
KW   transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; diabetes;
KW   NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9811254-A1.
XX
PD   19-MAR-1998.
XX
PF   10-SEP-1997;   97WO-US016037.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1996;   96US-0025719P.
PR   02-OCT-1996;   96US-0028056P.
PR   30-OCT-1996;   96US-0029679P.
XX
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PA   (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
XX
PI   Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
PI   Horikawa Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-271667/24.
XX
PT   Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
PT   beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
PT   diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 104; 363pp; English.
XX
CC   This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see
CC   AAV52643) in the PCR amplification of exon 6 and the flanking introns of
CC   the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha (HNF-1 alpha) gene (see
CC   AAV52625). Mutations of the HNF-1 alpha gene have been identified by
CC   amplifying (see AAV52632-51) and sequencing the appropriate exon. The
CC   invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for non-
CC   insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and
CC   therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY3 (maturity-onset diabetes of
CC   the young) locus is the HNF-1 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
CC   HNF-1 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4280 TCCCAAGTGACTGCTCCA 4297
              |||| || ||||||||||
Db         18 TCCCTAGGGACTGCTCCA 1


RESULT 1876
AAV52640
ID   AAV52640 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV52640;
XX
DT   21-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha gene exon 5 forward PCR primer.
XX
KW   Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha; HNF-1 alpha; MODY3; human;
KW   transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; diabetes;
KW   NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9811254-A1.
XX
PD   19-MAR-1998.
XX
PF   10-SEP-1997;   97WO-US016037.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1996;   96US-0025719P.
PR   02-OCT-1996;   96US-0028056P.
PR   30-OCT-1996;   96US-0029679P.
XX
PA   (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
XX
PI   Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
PI   Horikawa Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-271667/24.
XX
PT   Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
PT   beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
PT   diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 104; 363pp; English.
XX
CC   This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see
CC   AAV52641) in the PCR amplification of exon 5 and the flanking introns of
CC   the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha (HNF-1 alpha) gene (see
CC   AAV52625). Mutations of the HNF-1 alpha gene have been identified by
CC   amplifying (see AAV52632-51) and sequencing the appropriate exon. The
CC   invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for non-
CC   insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and
CC   therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY3 (maturity-onset diabetes of
CC   the young) locus is the HNF-1 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
CC   HNF-1 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4280 TCCCAAGTGACTGCTCCA 4297
              |||| || ||||||||||
Db          4 TCCCTAGGGACTGCTCCA 21


RESULT 1877
AAV51783/c
ID   AAV51783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV51783;
XX
DT   02-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Zea mays genome reverse PCR primer #79.
XX
KW   Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
KW   hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
KW   progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Zea mays.
XX
PN   WO9824796-A1.
XX
PD   11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF   01-DEC-1997;   97WO-US021782.
XX
PR   02-DEC-1996;   96US-0032069P.
PR   07-MAR-1997;   97US-00813507.
XX
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI   Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Murigneux A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-333252/29.
XX
PT   Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
PT   useful for plant breeding.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 51; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   AAV51705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
CC   Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can
CC   be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
CC   amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or disparate
CC   ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
CC   an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
CC   certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
CC   crossed plant with an ancestral plant
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
```

```
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2313 TGGGGCCATCATCTCCAC 2330
              | ||||||||||||| ||
Db         20 TCGGGCCATCATCTCAAC 3


RESULT 1878
AAV51785/c
ID   AAV51785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV51785;
XX
DT   02-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Zea mays genome reverse PCR primer #81.
XX
KW   Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
KW   hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
KW   progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Zea mays.
XX
PN   WO9824796-A1.
XX
PD   11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF   01-DEC-1997;   97WO-US021782.
XX
PR   02-DEC-1996;   96US-0032069P.
PR   07-MAR-1997;   97US-00813507.
XX
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI   Lemieux B,  Landry BS,  Sapolsky RJ,  Murigneux A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-333252/29.
XX
PT   Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
PT   useful for plant breeding.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 51; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   AAV51705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
CC   Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can
CC   be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
CC   amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or disparate
CC   ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
CC   an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
CC   certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
CC   crossed plant with an ancestral plant
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2313 TGGGGCCATCATCTCCAC 2330
              | ||||||||||||| ||
Db         20 TCGGGCCATCATCTCAAC 3


RESULT 1879
AAV67334
ID   AAV67334 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV67334;
XX
DT   24-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-10770 (i).
XX
KW   ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
KW   cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9838846-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   06-MAR-1998;   98WO-US004571.
XX
PR   07-MAR-1997;   97US-00813159.
PR   28-MAR-1997;   97US-0042125P.
XX
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI   Lipshutz RJ,  Chee M,  Fan J,  Berno A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
PT   and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
PT   diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 8; 42pp; English.
XX
CC   New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
CC   given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
CC   complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
CC   comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
CC   polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
CC   information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
CC   is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
CC   inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
CC   infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
CC   useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
CC   diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        238 CACCCTCCCTGCCTGGCCCT 257
              | ||||  ||:||||||||||
Db          1 CTCCCTTTCTKCCTGGCCCT 20


RESULT 1880
AAV10054
ID   AAV10054 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV10054;
XX
DT   14-JUL-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Ligase detection reaction oligonucleotide probe SLP3'TTT.
XX
KW   Ligation assay; detection; ligase detection reaction; LDR; probe;
KW   thermostable mutant ligase; cancer; mutation; forensic analysis;
KW   genetic disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9803673-A1.
XX
PD   29-JAN-1998.
XX
PF   15-JUL-1997;   97WO-US012195.
XX
```

PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-0022535P.
XX
PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA (PURD ) PURDUE RES FOUND.
XX
PI Barany F, Luo J, Khanna M, Bergstrom DE;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-120792/11.
XX
PT Detecting minority nucleic acid in presence of larger amounts of closely
PT related sequences - by ligase detection reaction with specific
PT oligonucleotide probes, also thermostable mutant ligase and modified
PT probes, used to detect cancer-related mutations.
XX
PS Example 17; Fig 20; 190pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a ligase detection reaction (LDR)
CC oligonucleotide probe for use in present invention. The present invention
CC describes a method for the detection of at least 1 minority target
CC nucleic acid (I), present in a sample also containing majority nucleic
CC target nucleic acids (II) and differing from (II) by at least 1 single-
CC base change, insertion, deletion or translocation. The method comprises
CC first treating the sample with: (a) ligase, and (b) at least 1 pair of
CC target-specific oligonucleotide probes (A) which can be ligated together
CC when hybridised adjacent to each other on their target sequence but have
CC a mismatch that prevents ligation on any other sequence. The reaction
CC mixture is subjected to at least 1 ligase detection reaction (LDR) cycle
CC of denaturation, hybridisation and ligation, to produce a detectable
CC ligation product that is distinguishable for each pair of probes. (A) may
CC hybridise to other sequences but will not then be ligated and will be
CC released during the denaturation step. The method is used to detect
CC cancer-associated mutations in the presence of excess wild-type allele.
CC The method can also be used to detect any bacterial, viral, fungal or
CC parasitic infection (including drug-resistant strains) and many genetic
CC diseases, it is also useful for environmental monitoring, forensic
CC analysis and for identifying organisms/quality control in the food
CC industry
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4217 CCTCTGTGGTGTTGCTTT 4234
|||| |||||||||||
Db 4 CGTCTGCGGTGTTGCTTT 21

RESULT 1881
AAV10029
ID AAV10029 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV10029;
XX
DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Mismatch and analogue primer SLP3'TTT for ligase detection reaction.
XX
KW Ligation assay; detection; ligase detection reaction; LDR; probe;
KW thermostable mutant ligase; cancer; mutation; forensic analysis;
KW genetic disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9803673-A1.
XX
PD 29-JAN-1998.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012195.
XX
PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-0022535P.
XX
PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA (PURD ) PURDUE RES FOUND.
XX
PI Barany F, Luo J, Khanna M, Bergstrom DE;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-120792/11.
XX
PT Detecting minority nucleic acid in presence of larger amounts of closely
PT related sequences - by ligase detection reaction with specific
PT oligonucleotide probes, also thermostable mutant ligase and modified
PT probes, used to detect cancer-related mutations.
XX
PS Example 15; Fig 17; 190pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a mismatch and analogue primer for the
CC ligase detection reaction (LDR) for use in present invention. The present
CC invention describes a method for the detection of at least 1 minority
CC target nucleic acid (I), present in a sample also containing majority
CC nucleic target nucleic acids (II) and differing from (II) by at least 1
CC single-base change, insertion, deletion or translocation. The method
CC comprises first treating the sample with: (a) ligase, and (b) at least 1
CC pair of target-specific oligonucleotide probes (A) which can be ligated
CC together when hybridised adjacent to each other on their target sequence
CC but have a mismatch that prevents ligation on any other sequence. The
CC reaction mixture is subjected to at least 1 ligase detection reaction
CC (LDR) cycle of denaturation, hybridisation and ligation, to produce a
CC detectable ligation product that is distinguishable for each pair of
CC probes. (A) may hybridise to other sequences but will not then be ligated
CC and will be released during the denaturation step. The method is used to
CC detect cancer-associated mutations in the presence of excess wild-type
CC allele. The method can also be used to detect any bacterial, viral,
CC fungal or parasitic infection (including drug-resistant strains) and many
CC genetic diseases, it is also useful for environmental monitoring,
CC forensic analysis and for identifying organisms/quality control in the
CC food industry
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy . 4217 CCTCTGTGGTGTTGCTTT 4234
|||| |||||||||||
Db 4 CGTCTGCGGTGTTGCTTT 21

RESULT 1882
AAZ26142
ID AAZ26142 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ26142;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 331.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.

```
XX
PA   (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI   Housman D,  Ledley FD,  Stanton VP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT   Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT   prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT   dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC   potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC   on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC   subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC   used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC   precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC   specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC   present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC   cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC   is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC   present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC   normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC   used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC   cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC   lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC   graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC   malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
CC   human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5397 AAATACAAAAAAGAAAAA 5414
              ||||| |||||| |||||
Db          1 AAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18


RESULT 1883
AAZ26268/c
ID   AAZ26268 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ26268;
XX
DT   30-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphic region 457.
XX
KW   Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW   cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW   allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW   atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW   dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW   graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD   24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   19-MAR-1998;   98WO-US005419.
XX
PR   20-MAR-1997;   97US-0041057P.
XX
PA   (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI   Housman D,  Ledley FD,  Stanton VP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT   Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT   prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT   dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC   potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC   on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC   subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC   used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC   precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC   specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC   present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC   cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC   is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC   present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC   normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC   used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC   cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC   lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC   graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC   malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
CC   human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5389 AATTAAAAAAATACAAAA 5406
              |||||||||| | ||||
Db         20 AATTAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3


RESULT 1884
AAZ26141
ID   AAZ26141 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ26141;
XX
DT   30-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphic region 330.
XX
KW   Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW   cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW   allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW   atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW   dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW   graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD   24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   19-MAR-1998;   98WO-US005419.
XX
PR   20-MAR-1997;   97US-0041057P.
XX
PA   (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI   Housman D,  Ledley FD,  Stanton VP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT   Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
```

```
PT   prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT   dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC   potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC   on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC   subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC   used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC   precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC   specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC   present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC   cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC   is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC   present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC   normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC   used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC   cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC   lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC   graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC   malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
CC   human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5397 AAATACAAAAAAGAAAAA 5414
              ||||| |||||| |||||
Db          1 AAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18


RESULT 1885
AAZ28401/c
ID   AAZ28401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ28401;
XX
DT   20-DEC-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Collagen type III sense PCR primer.
XX
KW   Hyaluronic acid; HA; hyaluronan; binding peptide; glucosaminoglycan;
KW   extracellular matrix; ECM; lubricant; synovial fluid joint; wound repair;
KW   cell motility; receptor for hyaluronan mediated mobility; RHAMM;
KW   cell locomotion; cancer; metastasis; scar; intra abdominal adhesion;
KW   spinal chord injury; valvular heart disease; autoimmune disease; ss;
KW   PCR primer.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP950708-A2.
XX
PD   20-OCT-1999.
XX
PF   18-DEC-1998;   98EP-00310454.
XX
PR   19-DEC-1997;   97US-0068285P.
XX
PA   (CANG-) CANGENE CORP.
XX
PI   Turley EA;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-582556/50.
XX
PT   New hyaluron binding peptides, useful for treating and preventing cancer
PT   and conditions associated with tissue fibrosis.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 18; 60pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ28393-Z28402 are used in the invention when testing the
CC   effect of enhanced affinity of hyaluronic acid (HA) binding proteins on
CC   wound repair. The invention relates to HA binding peptides AAY43025-
CC   Y43028 and nucleotide sequences encoding HA binding peptides AAZ28385-
CC   Z28392. HA is a large negatively charged glucosaminoglycan, it is
CC   ubiquitous in the extracellular matrix (ECM), and is one of the major
CC   components of skin, cartilage and brain tissue. It also acts as a
CC   lubricant in synovial fluid joints. Synthesis of HA has been associated
CC   with wound repair, invasion and cellular immune function. HA is involved
CC   in cellular motility. High affinity HA receptors include the receptor for
CC   hyaluronan mediated mobility (RHAMM). The peptides of the invention
CC   prevent the binding of HA to RHAMM on cells, this prevents the cell
CC   binding HA. The HA binding peptides can be used to modulate cell
CC   locomotion and to inhibit tissue fibrosis. Therefore they may be
CC   administered to patients to prevent or treat diseases associated with
CC   these two activities, including cancer and its metastases, keloids,
CC   hypertrophic scars, anatomonic strictures, intra-abdominal adhesions,
CC   cirrhosis of the liver, neurological deficits following spinal chord
CC   injury, valvular heart diseases, burn-injured joints, failure of
CC   anastomosis and adhesions following surgery. The peptides may also be
CC   used in the prevention of scars after surgery and in the treatment or
CC   prevention of autoimmune disorders
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2384 TCATTCACCTCTGTTTCC 2401
              || |||||||||||| ||
Db         21 TCTTTCACCTCTGTTACC 4


RESULT 1886
AAZ21457/c
ID   AAZ21457 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ21457;
XX
DT   02-DEC-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human BUB1 PCR primer #5.
XX
KW   Human; BUB1; BUBR1; hBUB1; hBUBR1; mutation; mitosis; diagnosis;
KW   microsatellite instability; MIN; tumour; mismatch repair; CIN;
KW   chromosomal instability; detection; cell proliferative disorder;
KW   neoplasm; breast cancer; colorectal cancer; fibrotic disorder;
KW   benign hyperplasia; neoplasia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9947638-A2.
XX
PD   23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF   16-MAR-1999;   99WO-US005692.
XX
PR   16-MAR-1998;   98US-0078196P.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI   Vogelstein B,  Kinzler KW,  Cahill D,  Lengaver C;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-562100/47.
XX
PT   Use of mitotic checkpoint genes for developing methods for the diagnosis
PT   and treatment of cell proliferative disorders or for increasing the
PT   proliferation of cells.
XX
PS   Example; Page 34; 56pp; English.
XX
```

CC The present invention describes the use of mitotic check point genes
CC (MCPGs) in the diagnosis and treatment of cell proliferative disorders. A
CC method has been developed for diagnosing a cell proliferative disorder in
CC a subject associated with a MCPG, by determining the presence of a mutant
CC MCPG in the sample where the presence of a mutant MCPG in the sample is
CC indicative of a cell proliferative disorder. The method can be used for
CC diagnosing a cell proliferative disorder such as a neoplasm, e.g. breast
CC or colorectal neoplasm. It can also be used for treating a cell
CC proliferative disorder, e.g. a fibrotic disorder, benign hyperplasia or
CC neoplasia, particularly colon or breast cancer. It can also be used for
CC treating disorders associated with insufficient cell proliferation or
CC undesirable cell degeneration. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify human BUB1, in an example from the present
CC invention. Loss of a MCPG is associated with the mutational inactivation
CC of the human BUB1 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2508 ACATGGCCTGTTTGGGGC 2525
||| |||||||||| ||||
Db 19 ACAAGGCCTGTTTTGGGC 2

RESULT 1887
AAZ36759
ID AAZ36759 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ36759;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide probe/primer AHCPR1 derived from the AHCP gene.
XX
KW Human; AHCP gene; autosomal highly conserved protein; schizophrenia;
KW neurological disease; genetic predisposition; chromosome 6p23; D6S274;
KW D6S285; psychological disease; gene therapy; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9957316-A1.
XX
PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 30-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000846.
XX
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083625P.
PR 31-DEC-1998; 98US-0114592P.
XX
PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI Leroy P, Bourgeron T, Mcelreavey K, Fellous M, Jamain S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086415/07.
XX
PT New gene encoding autosomal high conserved protein used to diagnose a
PT genetic predisposition to schizophrenia.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 11; 76pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAZ36758-76 are derived from the human AHCP (autosomal
CC highly conserved protein) gene. The oligonucleotides are useful as probes
CC and primers. The AHCP gene is linked to a genetic predisposition to
CC schizophrenia. The gene is located on chromosome 6p23, between markers
CC D6S274 and D6S285. Several polymorphisms are found in the AHCP gene.
CC Oligonucleotide probes derived from the AHCP sequences can be used to
CC screen for patients having a genetic predisposition for a neurological or
CC psychological disease, especially schizophrenia. The invention is used to
CC diagnose a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia, and to treat the
CC disorder by gene therapy. The invention provides a treatment that is
CC specific to schizophrenic disorders, without the risk of significant side
CC effects
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3504 TACTGAGGGCCTGGATAC 3521
|||||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 TACTGATGGCCTTGATAC 21

RESULT 1888
AAZ76324/c
ID AAZ76324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76324;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10680.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2507; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

```
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        560 TGGAGTTCCTGAAGAAGG 577
              ||||||| || |||||||
Db         18 TGGAGTTTCTCAAGAAGG 1


RESULT 1889
AAA47622/c
ID   AAA47622 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAA47622;
XX
DT   08-NOV-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Intronic primer (2r) used to map KCNQ4 potassium channel gene.
XX
KW   KCNQ4; potassium channel; cardiac arrhythmia; neonatal epilepsy;
KW   deafness; probes; treatment; therapy; transgenic animal; antibody;
KW   agonist; antagonist; tinnitus; hearing loss; neonatal deafness;
KW   presbyacusis; affective disorder, Alzheimer's disease; anxiety; ataxia;
KW   cognitive deficits; compulsive behavior; dementia; depression;
KW   Huntington's disease; mania; memory impairment; motor disorders;
KW   neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; Pick's disease;
KW   psychosis; schizophrenia; spinal cord damage; stroke; tremor; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200044786-A1.
XX
PD   03-AUG-2000.
XX
PF   19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-DK000024.
XX
PR   26-JAN-1999;   99DK-00000076.
PR   19-MAY-1999;   99DK-00000693.
XX
PA   (NEUR-) NEUROSEARCH AS.
XX
PI   Jentsch TJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-548813/50.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids encoding the novel KCNQ4 potassium channel subunit, useful
PT   e.g. for treating tinnitus, deafness, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
PT   diseases.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 24; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   Mutations in 3 known genes of the KCNQ branch of the potassium channel
CC   gene family underlie inherited cardiac arrhythmia's, neonatal epilepsy
CC   and in some cases associated with deafness. KCNQ4 has been mapped to the
CC   DFNA2 locus for autosomal dominant hearing loss, and a dominant negative
CC   KCNQ4 mutation that causes deafness in a DFNA2 pedigree has been
CC   identified. KCNQ4 is the first potassium channel gene underlying non-
CC   syndromic deafness. KCNQ4 forms heteromeric channels with other KCNQ
CC   channel subunits, especially KCNQ3. Nucleotides encoding the KCNQ4
CC   protein and the protein itself may be used in the prevention, treatment
CC   and diagnosis of diseases associated with inappropriate KCNQ4 expression.
CC   The nucleotides may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays (e.g.
CC   polymerase chain reactions (PCR)) to detect and quantitate the presence
CC   of similar nucleic acid sequences in samples and to identify mutations
CC   within them, and hence which patients may be in need of restorative
CC   therapy. They may also be used to study the expression and function of
CC   KCNQ4 polypeptides and their role in metabolism, for example through the
CC   production of transgenic animals. The KCNQ4 polypeptides may be used as
CC   antigens in the production of antibodies and to identify modulators
CC   (agonists and antagonists) of KCNQ4 expression and activity. The anti-
CC   KCNQ4 antibodies and KCNQ4 antagonists may also be used to down regulate
CC   KCNQ4 expression and activity. They may be used in this way to treat
CC   tinnitus, loss of hearing (especially progressive hearing loss, neonatal
CC   deafness and presbyacusis (deafness of the elderly)) and disease or
CC   adverse conditions of the central nervous system (CNS) such as affective
CC   disorder, Alzheimer's disease, anxiety, ataxia, CNS damage caused by
CC   trauma, stroke or neurodegenerative illness, cognitive deficits,
CC   compulsive behavior, dementia, depression, Huntington's disease, mania,
CC   memory impairment, memory disorders and dysfunctions, motion disorders,
CC   motor disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's disease,
CC   Parkinson-like motor disorders, phobias, Pick's disease, psychosis,
CC   schizophrenia, spinal cord damage, stroke and/or tremor. Conversely,
CC   antisense nucleic acid molecules may be administered to down regulate
CC   KCNQ4 expression by binding with the cells own KCNQ4 genes and preventing
CC   their expression. Fourteen intronic primer pairs were used map the KCNQ4
CC   gene by amplifying KCNQ4 exons with adjacent short intronic sequences
CC   (See AAA47619-A47646). This primer was used to amplify exon 2 and
CC   generated a 500 nucleotide fragment
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        909 CCAGGGCTCAGAGAGAAG 926
              ||| |||||||||| ||
Db         21 CCATGGCTCAGAGAGCAG 4


RESULT 1890
AAF97699
ID   AAF97699 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF97699;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2460.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,T)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 214; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
```

```
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        455 CTCTGCCTGCCTGATACC 472
              |||||  ||||||||||
Db          1 CTCTGGGTGCCTGATACC 18


RESULT 1891
AAF95318/c
ID   AAF95318 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF95318;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #79.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,T)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 52; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        563 AGTTCCTGAAGAAGGAGG 580
              |||||  ||  |||||||||
Db         19 AGTTCTTGGAGAAGGAGG 2


RESULT 1892
AAA54504
ID   AAA54504 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAA54504;
XX
DT   11-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for amplifying fructan exohydrolase cDNA.
XX
KW   Fructan exohydrolase; FEH; transgenic plant; recombination; transgene;
KW   gene expression; detergent; detergen additive; oral care composition;
KW   primer; ss.
XX
OS   Cichorium intybus.
XX
PN   WO200068402-A1.
XX
PD   16-NOV-2000.
XX
PF   08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004226.
XX
PR   06-MAY-1999;   99BE-00000329.
XX
PA   (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.
XX
PI   Van Den Ende W,  Van Laere A,  De Roover J,  Michiels A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-007401/01.
XX
PT   Novel DNA molecules encoding enzymes having fructan exohydrolase activity
PT   for use in transgenic plant production, dental care compositions, and in
PT   detergents.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 17; 45pp; English.
XX
CC   Transgenic plants such as Cichorium intybus, Cynara scolymus, Helianthus
CC   tuberosus, Scorzonera hispanica, Oryza sativa, Zea mays, Triticum
CC   aestivum, Triticum durum, Hordeum vulgare, Secale cereale, Avena sativa,
CC   Sorghum vulgare, Phleum pratense, Lolium temulentum, Dactylis glomerata,
CC   Pennisetum americanum, Allium cepa, Agave americanum, Agava azul
CC   teqilana, Sorghum bicolor and Panicum milaceum, transformed with a vector
CC   encoding a fructan exohydrolase (FEH) enzyme are useful for the
CC   recombinant production of FEH or other polypeptides having FEH activity.
CC   The FEH polypeptides produced are useful in detergents or as a detergent
CC   additive and in oral care compositions. Two primers (AAA54504, AAA54505)
CC   were used to amplify FEH cDNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        912 GGGCTCAGAGAGAAGGGT 929
```

```
                  | ||||||| ||||||||
Db          3 GTGCTCAGAAAGAAGGGT 20


RESULT 1893
AAI69674
ID   AAI69674 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAI69674;
XX
DT   10-JAN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 sequence related PCR primer #39.
XX
KW   Hepatitis E virus; HEV-T1; hepatitis infection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   CN1300771-A.
XX
PD   27-JUN-2001.
XX
PF   23-DEC-1999;   99CN-00125741.
XX
PR   23-DEC-1999;   99CN-00125741.
XX
PA   (CHME-) CHINESE MEDICINE & BIOLOGIC PROD APPRAIS.
XX
PI   Wang Y,  Zhang H,  Li H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-550442/62.
XX
PT   Hepatitis E virus gene sequence and its application.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 15(Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a novel nucleotide sequence and protein
CC   of a new hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 and the application of the nucleotide
CC   sequence and protein in diagnosing, preventing and treating hepatitis.
CC   The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
CC   the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4750 CACCTCATTATGGAACTC 4767
              ||||| |||||||||| |
Db          4 CACCTTATTATGGAACAC 21


RESULT 1894
AAH88946/c
ID   AAH88946 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAH88946;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (revised)
DT   27-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphic oligonucleotide X05367 fragment.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
KW   paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW   plant breeding; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   variation       11
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200134840-A2.
XX
PD   17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX
PR   10-NOV-1999;   99US-0164596P.
XX
PA   (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI   Au K,  Chen J,  Patil N,  Thomas D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX
PT   New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT   determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
PT   and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
PS   Claim 41; Page 10; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88797-AAH89219). The present
CC   sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC   forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC   phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC   assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
CC
CC   Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3013 ACCCTGAGACGCCCTCGC 3030
              |||||||||||||| ||
Db         20 ACCCTGAGACGCCCCAGC 3


RESULT 1895
AAH89072
ID   AAH89072 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAH89072;
XX
DT   09-SEP-2004  (revised)
DT   27-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphic oligonucleotide L21952 fragment.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
KW   paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW   plant breeding; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   variation       11
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200134840-A2.
XX
PD   17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX
```

```
PR   10-NOV-1999;   99US-0164596P.
XX
PA   (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI   Au K,  Chen J,  Patil N,  Thomas D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX
PT   New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT   determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
PT   and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
PS   Claim 82; Page 13; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88797-AAH89219). The present
CC   sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC   forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC   phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC   assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
CC
CC   Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2644 CAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCA 2661
              |||| ||||| |||||||
Db          4 CAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCCA 21


RESULT 1896
ABA10143/c
ID   ABA10143 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABA10143;
XX
DT   26-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tail primer #136 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
XX
KW   Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
KW   cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200175180-A2.
XX
PD   11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.
XX
PR   30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
XX
PA   (QBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
XX
PI   Ulanovsky L,  Mugasimangalam R,  Einat P,  Zezin-Sonkin D,  Shlomit G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-626451/72.
XX
PT   Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
PT   diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
PT   selective adaptors.
XX
PS   Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
CC   comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
CC   transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a
CC   restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
CC   stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
CC   digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
CC   adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
CC   possible overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
CC   for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
CC   same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
CC   amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
CC   polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
CC   primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
CC   redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
CC   primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
CC   producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
CC   every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
CC   its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
CC   or analysis of genes, analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
CC   cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
CC   to illustrate the method of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1958 TGGGGTTCTCTGAGTCCA 1975
              |||||||||||| || ||
Db         19 TGGGGTTCTCTGCGTACA 2


RESULT 1897
ABK65553/c
ID   ABK65553 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABK65553;
XX
DT   02-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human single nucleotide polymorphism #173.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
KW   agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
KW   muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
KW   familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
KW   hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;
KW   hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
KW   Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW   acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
KW   infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
KW   systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
KW   baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002037508-A1.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
XX
PR   19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
XX
PA   (CARG/) CARGILL M.
PA   (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
PA   (LAND/) LANDER E S.
XX
PI   Cargill M,  Ireland JS,  Lander ES;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-315108/35.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
XX
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```
PS   Claim 1; Page 56; 96pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC   polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC   comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC   in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC   sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC   syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC   familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC   spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC   haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC   syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC   symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC   component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC   inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC   pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC   independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC   including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
CC   kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC   skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC   obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC   receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC   and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         56 ACTCTGGGTTCTGAAAGCCC 75
              ||| ||||||:||  |||||
Db         21 ACTGTGGGTTMTGGGAGCCC 2


RESULT 1898
ABK65824/c
ID   ABK65824 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABK65824;
XX
DT   02-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human single nucleotide polymorphism #444.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
KW   agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
KW   muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
KW   familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
KW   hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;
KW   hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
KW   Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW   acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
KW   infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
KW   systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
KW   baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002037508-A1.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
XX
PR   19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
XX
PA   (CARG/) CARGILL M.
PA   (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
PA   (LAND/) LANDER E S.
XX
PI   Cargill M,  Ireland JS,  Lander ES;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-315108/35.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 92; 96pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC   polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC   comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC   in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC   sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC   syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC   familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC   spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC   haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC   syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC   symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC   component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC   inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC   pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC   independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC   including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
CC   kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC   skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC   obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC   receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC   and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        775 CAAGCCCAGGAAGGGGCAGG 794
              | ||| |||:| ||||||||
Db         20 CCAGCTCAGRATGGGGCAGG 1


RESULT 1899
AAD46492/c
ID   AAD46492 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAD46492;
XX
DT   27-JAN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human HNF 1alpha mutant DNA specific forward PCR primer #3.
XX
KW   Human; insulin secretion; hepatocyte nuclear factor; HNF-1alpha; amylin;
KW   glucokinase; mitochondrial DNA; type-2 diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200272875-A1.
XX
PD   19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   14-MAR-2002; 2002WO-CN000158.
XX
PR   14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275891P.
XX
PA   (UYCH-) UNIV CHINESE HONG KONG.
PA   (WEST/) WEST C P.
XX
PI   Critchley JAJH,  Ng MCY,  Lee SC,  Cockram CS,  Chan JCN;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-723370/78.
```

```
XX
PT   Microchip useful for detecting increased risk of, or predisposition to
PT   Type-2 diabetes or screening genetic mutations in Chinese individuals,
PT   comprises genes having mutations which indicate a predisposition for type
PT   -2 diabetes.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 89; 94pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to methods and compositions for identifying
CC   mutations and polymorphisms in mutant genes encoding the gene product
CC   involved in insulin secretion such as hepatocyte nuclear factor (HNF)-
CC   1alpha, glucokinase, amylin and mitochondrial DNA. The invention also
CC   relates to a microchip which comprises a combination of two different
CC   mutant nucleic acid sequences of a wild-type nucleic acid sequence that
CC   encodes a protein involved in insulin secretion where the gene comprises
CC   a mutation indicative of a predisposition for type-2 diabetes in a member
CC   of a Chinese population. The microchips of the invention are useful for
CC   detecting the increased risk of an individual with decreased insulin
CC   secretory function to develop type 2 diabetes, screening for genetic
CC   mutations in an individual diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, screening for
CC   genetic mutations indicative of increased risk of an individual to
CC   develop type 2 diabetes and screening for a genetic predisposition to
CC   develop type 2 diabetes in an individual having a primary family member
CC   that has been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, where the individual is of
CC   a Chinese population. The present sequence is human HNF-1alpha mutant DNA
CC   specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4280 TCCCAAGTGACTGCTCCA 4297
                ||||  ||  ||||||||||
Db         18 TCCCTAGGGACTGCTCCA 1


RESULT 1900
AAD29616/c
ID   AAD29616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAD29616;
XX
DT   17-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human beta1A sodium channel subunit cDNA cloning SB1-13 reverse primer.
XX
KW   Human; voltage gated sodium channel; VGSC; antisense therapy; arrhythmia;
KW   gene therapy; neuropathic pain; epilepsy; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200194414-A2.
XX
PD   13-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018304.
XX
PR   07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0294405P.
PR   29-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236664P.
XX
PA   (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Qin N,  Codd E,  D'andrea M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-179468/23.
XX
PT   New human voltage gated sodium channel (VGSC) beta-1A subunit useful for
PT   identifying modulators of the functional human VGSC beta-1A subunit, for
PT   treating neuropathic or chronic pain, epilepsy, and arrhythmia.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 51; 98pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding a human
CC   voltage gated sodium channel (VGSC) beta1A subunit protein. Human beta1A
CC   sodium channel subunit proteins, nucleic acids and antibodies may be used
CC   to screen and measure levels of human beta1A sodium channel subunit DNA,
CC   RNA or protein, and to detect and type human VGSC beta1A sodium channel
CC   subunit. Nucleotide sequences complementary to the human beta1A sodium
CC   channel subunit encoding DNA can be synthesised for antisense therapy,
CC   and nucleotide sequences are useful in gene therapy. The human beta1A
CC   sodium channel subunit protein is useful for identifying modulators of
CC   the functional human beta1A subunit, and such modulators of sodium
CC   channel activity or compositions comprising them are useful for treating
CC   neuropathic or chronic pain, epilepsy, and arrhythmia, which is measured
CC   by a change in sodium channel activity. VGSC beta1A subunit is useful for
CC   identifying modulators of functional human VGSC beta-1A subunit which
CC   decreases the expression of sodium channel beta1A subunit in the cells of
CC   the individual. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for cloning
CC   human beta1A sodium channel subunit cDNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4996 GTCCAGGTGGCCTAACAG 5013
                ||||||||||| || ||
Db         18 GTCCAGGTGGCCGAATAG 1


RESULT 1901
ABQ79628/c
ID   ABQ79628 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ79628;
XX
DT   25-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Nucleotide sequence of an arbitrary primer.
XX
KW   Nucleic acid analysis; fingerprint; expression analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200264835-A2.
XX
PD   22-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003168.
XX
PR   31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265693P.
XX
PA   (AMBI-) AMBION INC.
XX
PI   Brown D,  Winkler MM,  Lawrence F,  Shelton J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-657603/70.
XX
PT   Analyzing one or more samples using nucleic acid tags with two functional
PT   domains, useful for amplifying subsets of the population which are in
PT   turn used to generate labeled products for comparative expression
PT   analysis.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 55; 82pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to analyzing one or more samples. The method
CC   involves (i) obtaining a first sample; (ii) preparing a first tagged
CC   nucleic acid sample by appending to a first nucleic acid target of the
CC   first sample a first nucleic acid tag comprising an amplification domain
CC   and a fingerprint domain; (iii) amplifying the nucleic acid target using
CC   at least one adapter or arbitrary primer specific to a subset of the
```

CC nucleic acid in the sample and one primer specific to the amplification
CC domain, to produce a first amplified nucleic acid comprising the
CC fingerprint domain and a segment of the first nucleic acid target; (iv)
CC generating labeled nucleic acid from the first amplified nucleic acid
CC using the fingerprint domain; and (v) fractionating the labeled nucleic
CC acid to create a fingerprint of the sample. The methods and compositions
CC of the present invention are useful for amplifying subsets of the
CC population which are in turn used to generate labeled products for
CC comparative expression analysis. The present sequence represents an
CC arbitrary primer used in the course of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3641 TTGCTGAGATTGCAGAGG 3658
||||||| |||||| ||||
Db 18 TTGCTGCGATTGCTGAGG 1

RESULT 1902
ABK83284/c
ID ABK83284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK83284;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human steroid 17-alpha hydroxylase SNP PCR primer #3.
XX
KW PCR; allelic discrimination; ss; primer; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; dopamine receptor D1; steroid 17-alphahydroxylase/17,20 lyase;
KW serotonin 2C receptor; monoamine oxidase; serotonin 2A receptor;
KW serotonin 1B receptor; dopamine receptor D2; cytochrome P450;
KW neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor beta 2; chemokine receptor 5;
KW v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukaemia viral oncogene homologue;
KW 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200234947-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032630.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242672P.
XX
PA (KHRI/) KHRIPIN Y.
XX
PI Khripin Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-463367/49.
XX
PT Detecting identifying nucleotide sequences for identifying nucleic acid
PT polymorphisms, by utilizing oligonucleotide primers, labeled with a
PT molecular energy transfer pair including energy donor and energy
PT acceptor.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 27; 62pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for determining the presence in
CC a sample of a first or second identifying sequence (e.g, dopamine
CC receptor D1; steroid 17-alphahydroxylase/17,20 lyase; serotonin 2C
CC receptor; monoamine oxidase; serotonin 2A receptor; serotinin 1B receptor
CC ; dopamine receptor D2; neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor beta 2;
CC v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukaemia viral oncogene homologue;
CC cytochrome P450; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C or chemokine receptor 5.
CC The method comprises employing 2 primers specific for an identifying
CC sequence with a reverse primer, in an amplification reaction mixture
CC containing a template, where the products are detected via amplification
CC using labeled primers complementary to a product representing the
CC identifying sequence. The method of the invention is useful for
CC determining the presence of an identifying sequence in a sample and is
CC useful for identifying one or more nucleic acid single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the single nucleic acid sample. The method permits
CC detection of the nucleic acid polymorphisms without prior separation of
CC unincorporated oligonucleotides. Moreover, it allows detection of one or
CC more nucleic acid polymorphisms in a sample directly, by incorporating
CC the labeled oligonucleotide into the amplified nucleic acid sample. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify an identifying
CC sequence as listed above in an example of the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1411 AAGAGAAGCTGGCCTGAT 1428
|||||||| ||||||| |
Db 21 AAGAGAAGGTGGCCTGGT 4

RESULT 1903
ACA90081
ID ACA90081 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACA90081;
XX
DT 10-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Cardiovascular disease differential gene expression related primer #128.
XX
KW Cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; angina pectoris;
KW myocardial infarction; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antianginal;
KW gene therapy; differential gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031650-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP011034.
XX
PR 08-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024145.
XX
PA (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
PI Munnes M, Gehrmann M, Wick M, Schmitz G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-403108/38.
XX
PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
PT angina, ischemia, myocardial infarction or arteriosclerosis by detection
PT of a polynucleotide in a biological sample comprises detecting a
PT hybridization complex.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 106; 454pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of predicting, diagnosing or prognosing
CC a cardiovascular disease by detection of a polynucleotide in a biological
CC sample comprises hybridising at least one of the polynucleotide to a
CC nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thus forming a
CC hybridisation complex, and detecting the hybridisation complex. The
CC polynucleotides, polypeptides, antisense molecule, antibody and reagent
CC are useful for preparing compositions for preventing, predicting or
CC diagnosing, or a medicament for treating a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
CC arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, angina pectoris, or myocardial infarction.
CC This sequence represents a primer used to identify genes differentially
CC regulated in individuals with cardiovascular disease
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2183 ACCTTGCCCAGGCTCTCC 2200
              || ||||| |||||||||
Db          4 ACTTTGCCAAGGCTCTCC 21


RESULT 1904
ACF57038
ID   ACF57038 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ACF57038;
XX
DT   09-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ADAMTS16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:10.
XX
KW   Human; aggrecanase; enzyme; ADAMTS; ADAMTS16; osteopathic; antiarthritic;
KW   antiinflammatory; gene therapy; osteoarthritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2003057842-A2.
XX
PD   17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   30-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US041730.
XX
PR   31-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344895P.
XX
PA   (AMHP ) WYETH.
XX
PI   Agostino MJ,  Diblasio E;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-577519/54.
XX
PT   New aggrecanase DNA molecule, useful for treating aggrecanase-associated
PT   conditions, including osteoarthritis by inhibiting aggrecanase in a
PT   mammal.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 30; 54pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human aggrecanase protein designated
CC   ADAMTS16. ADAMTS16 has osteopathic, antiinflammatory and antiarthritic
CC   activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The aggrecanase protein can
CC   be used for identifying inhibitors of aggrecanase activity, which
CC   comprises: (a) providing an aggrecanase protein (fragment); (b) combining
CC   the aggrecanase with a potential inhibitor; and (c) evaluating whether
CC   the potential inhibitor inhibits aggrecanase activity, where the
CC   aggrecanase protein is used in a three dimensional structural analysis
CC   prior to combining with the potential inhibitor, or is used in a computer
CC   aided drug design prior to combining with the potential inhibitor. A
CC   composition comprising an antibody that binds to a purified aggrecanase
CC   protein can be used for inhibiting aggrecanase activity in a mammal, for
CC   treatment of aggrecanase-associated conditions, e.g. osteoarthritis. The
CC   present sequence represents a PCR primer for ADAMTS16, which is used in
CC   an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        770 GCGCCCAAGCCCAGGAAG 787
              | ||||||||||||||| |
Db          3 GAGCCCAAGCCCAGGATG 20


RESULT 1905
ADD20454/c
ID   ADD20454 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADD20454;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer  SEQ ID NO:1089.
XX
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;
KW   Orechromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
KW   polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
KW   detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Oreochromis niloticus.
XX
PN   WO2003060160-A2.
XX
PD   24-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.
XX
PR   18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.
PR   16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.
XX
PA   (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.
XX
PI   Lie O,  Slettan A,  Hoyum M,  Lingaas F;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-627388/59.
XX
PT   Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
PT   polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
PT   are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
PT   acids.
XX
PS   Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 1089; 233pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
CC   Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
CC   and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to
CC   (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
CC   Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
CC   17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
CC   a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
CC   of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
CC   origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database
CC   comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
CC   candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
CC   sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between
CC   the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
CC   to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
CC   a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,
CC   rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for
CC   detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
CC   involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
CC   (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus
CC   SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is
CC   useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
CC   sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
CC   acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus
CC   microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
CC   sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
CC   hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
CC   comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
CC   used in the exemplification of the present invention.
```

```
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3831 TGTAGCTGGCTCCTACCG 3848
              ||||  ||||||||||||
Db         21 TGTATTTGGCTCCTACCG 4


RESULT 1906
ADD19918
ID   ADD19918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADD19918;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer  SEQ ID NO:553.
XX
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;
KW   Orechromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
KW   polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
KW   detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Oreochromis niloticus.
XX
PN   WO2003060160-A2.
XX
PD   24-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.
XX
PR   18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.
PR   16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.
XX
PA   (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.
XX
PI   Lie O,  Slettan A,  Hoyum M,  Lingaas F;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-627388/59.
XX
PT   Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
PT   polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
PT   are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
PT   acids.
XX
PS   Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 553; 233pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
CC   Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
CC   and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to
CC   (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
CC   Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
CC   17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
CC   a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
CC   of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.
CC   niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC   polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
CC   origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database
CC   comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
CC   candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
CC   sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between
CC   the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
CC   to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
CC   a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,
CC   rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for
CC   detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
CC   involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
CC   (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus
CC   SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is
CC   useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
CC   sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
CC   acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus
CC   microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
CC   sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
CC   hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
CC   comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
CC   used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2738 AAGAAATGGGCATGTGTG 2755
              | |||||| |||||||||
Db          4 ATGAAATGCGCATGTGTG 21


RESULT 1907
ADE47934
ID   ADE47934 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADE47934;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NOVX reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:296.
XX
KW   human; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive;
KW   dermatological; anorectic; cytostatic; antidiabetic; haemostatic;
KW   anti-HIV; antiasthmatic; antibacterial; virucide; neuroprotective;
KW   nootropic; antiparkinsonian; antilipaemic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
KW   primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003076642-A2.
XX
PD   18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF   02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024459.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
PR   03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
PR   08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
PR   09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
PR   13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
PR   14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
PR   17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
PR   17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
PR   20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
PR   21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314031P.
PR   23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
PR   29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
PR   31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
PR   21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
PR   03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
PR   05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
PR   05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
PR   19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
PR   15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
PR   15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
PR   16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
PR   28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
PR   29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
PR   01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
```

XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
PI Pena CEA, Shimkets RA, Li L, Berghs C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
PI Boldog FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Shenoy SG, Ji W, Gorman L;
PI Vernet CAM, Leite MW, Guo X, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach VL;
PI Burgess CE, Khramtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Agee ML;
PI Chaudhuri A, Chant JS, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Gangolli EA;
PI Giot L, Ooi CE, Rothenberg ME, Spaderna SK, Hjalt T, Liu X;
PI Taupier RJ, Catterton E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-779062/73.
XX
PT New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for preventing or
PT treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes,
PT atherosclerosis, asthma or AIDS, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing
PT or pharmacogenomics.
XX
PS Example 49; SEQ ID NO 296; 562pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel (NOVX) human polypeptide. A polypeptide
CC of the invention has cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, dermatological, anorectic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC haemostatic, anti-HIV, antiasthmatic, antibacterial, virucide,
CC neuroprotective, nootropic, antiparkinsonian, and antilipaemic activity.
CC A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention may have a use
CC in gene therapy, and as a vaccine. A polypeptide of the invention is
CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, the disease selected from a pathology
CC associated with the polypeptide. These may also be used in diagnosing,
CC treating or preventing NOVX-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,
CC haemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, infections, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
CC disease), haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias and other wasting
CC disorders associated with chronic diseases. The nucleic acids are also
CC used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also
CC useful as vaccines. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1951 GAGGTCCTGGGGTTCTCT 1968
||| ||||||||||||
Db 1 GAGAACCTGGGGTTCTCT 18

RESULT 1908
ADF37884/c
ID ADF37884 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF37884;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2081.
XX
KW double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;
KW nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
KW arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiofibroma;
KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070910-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.
XX
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
PT factor receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2081; 207pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiofibroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1182 AGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1199
|||| ||||||||||||
Db 20 AGAAGCAGAGAGAGAGAA 3

RESULT 1909
ADF37892/c
ID ADF37892 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF37892;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2089.

XX
KW double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;
KW nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
KW arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiofibroma;
KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070910-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.
XX
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
PT factor receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2089; 207pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiofibroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1182 AGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1199
|||| ||||||||||
Db 20 AGAAGCAGAGAGAGAGAA 3

RESULT 1910
ADF37876/c
ID ADF37876 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF37876;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2073.
XX
KW double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;
KW nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
KW arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiofibroma;
KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070910-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.
XX
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
PT factor receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2073; 207pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiofibroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX

```
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1182 AGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1199
              ||||  ||||||||||||
Db         20 AGAAGCAGAGAGAGAGAA 3


RESULT 1911
ADF50597
ID   ADF50597 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADF50597;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense DNA oligo GeneBloc 86 directed against intronic JAK-1.
XX
KW   ss; antisense; tumour suppressor;
KW   phosphatase and tensin homologue deleted on chromosome ten; PTEN;
KW   cytostatic; cancer; JAK-1.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   EP1325955-A1.
XX
PD   09-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   04-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000357.
XX
PR   04-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000357.
XX
PA   (ATUG-) ATUGEN AG.
XX
PI   Klippel-Giese A,  Kaufmann J,  Giese K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-699137/67.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides specifically targeted to heterogeneous nuclear RNA
PT   and mRNA, and associated methods, useful for identifying and validating
PT   targets, especially targets relating to tumor suppressor pathways.
XX
PS   Example 9; SEQ ID NO 25; 105pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide compounds, most
CC   preferably 17-21 nucleobases in length, which are targeted to
CC   heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA) or to an intron of a nucleic acid
CC   molecule. Specifically, it refers to a method for the identification and/
CC   or validation of a genomic target, wherein the target is part of a tumour
CC   suppressor related pathway. The present invention describes modified
CC   functional oligonucleotides, especially one chosen from an antisense
CC   oligo, ribozyme or RNAi that inhibit the expression of tumour suppressor
CC   genes or other molecules involved in the pathogenic mechanism of cancer.
CC   Preferably, the targeted tumour suppressor is the phosphatase and tensin
CC   homologue deleted on chromosome ten (PTEN) gene. Furthermore, these
CC   cytostatic functional oligonucleotides can be used as diagnostic reagents
CC   or as therapeutics for treating any condition in which modification of
CC   the expression of a coding sequence may have a beneficial effect. This
CC   oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo identified as GeneBloc
CC   86 that is directed against the intronic JAK-1 mRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4413 TGAGACTCTGGTGTGGGA 4430
              ||| ||||||||||| ||
Db          4 TGAAACTCTGGTGTGTGA 21


RESULT 1912
ACF58266
ID   ACF58266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ACF58266;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Candidate 3 gene fragment amplifying primer.
XX
KW   Colon cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; colorectal tumour; GAPDH; PCR;
KW   primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003083074-A2.
XX
PD   09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF   28-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009534.
XX
PR   28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367727P.
PR   20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381328P.
PR   10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386747P.
PR   20-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427564P.
XX
PA   (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.
XX
PI   Maclachlan K,  Gately D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-804049/75.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid that is expressed by human colon cancer cells,
PT   useful for treating colon cancer, for expressing the corresponding
PT   antigen, and for producing ligands that specifically bind such antigen.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 67; 0pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to nucleic acids and proteins that are over
CC   expressed in colon cancer cells. The nucleic acids, antigens, primers and
CC   methods are useful for treating colon cancer. The method and kit provided
CC   are useful for detecting colon cancer. The genes are useful for
CC   expressing the corresponding antigen, and for producing ligands that
CC   specifically bind such antigen, e.g. monoclonal antibodies and small
CC   molecules. Sequences ACF58265-68 represent PCR primers for amplifying a
CC   candidate 3 gene fragment, used for identifying genes overexpressed in
CC   colon carcinoma
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        711 GCAGCGGGCCTGGGACCT 728
              ||||| ||||||| ||||
Db          4 GCAGCTGGCCTGGTACCT 21


RESULT 1913
ADF54653
ID   ADF54653 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADF54653;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   CYP26 gene primer seq id 2.
XX
KW   CYP26 gene; retinoic acid related disease; primer; ss.
XX
```

OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2003018941-A.
XX
PD 21-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00207872.
XX
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00207872.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-172105/17.
XX
PT An animal deficient in retinoic acid metabolic enzyme gene.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention descirbes a non-human animal deficient in the function of
CC the CYP26 gene or its descendant. The animal is useful for determining
CC the cause of diseases related to retinoic acid. This sequence represents
CC a primer associated with the isolation of the CYP26 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1778 TGCAGGAGCCGAGTTCTG 1795
|| |||||||||||||
Db 1 TCCATGAGCCGAGTTCTG 18

RESULT 1914
ADG38551
ID ADG38551 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG38551;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic CpG methylation assessment method-related PCR primer #92.
XX
KW high throughput; CpG methylation; genomic sequence expression;
KW microarray; methylation-silenced gene; demethylation action; cancer cell;
KW PCR; primer; ss; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003087774-A2.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 14-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011598.
XX
PR 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372140P.
XX
PA (UMOR ) UNIV MISSOURI.
XX
PI Huang TH, Shi H;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-845373/78.
XX
PT Microarray with affixed CpG-rich genomic probe fragments each comprising
PT (a portion of) an exon sequence of an expressible gene, useful in a
PT method for dual assessment of genomic CpG methylation and expression of
PT genomic sequences.
XX
PS Example 13; SEQ ID NO 167; 100pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a high throughput method for assessing genomic
CC CpG methylation and expression of genomic sequences of a tissue sample.
CC The method involves the use of a microarray that has affixed CpG-rich
CC genomic probe fragments each comprising an exon sequence (or portion
CC thereof) of an expressible gene. The method and microarray of the
CC invention are useful for assessing genomic CpG methylation and expression
CC of genomic sequences of a tissue sample. The method is useful for the
CC identification of novel methylation-silenced genes that are reactivated
CC upon methylation and in determining the efficacy and mechanisms of
CC demethylation action in cancer cells. The present DNA sequence represents
CC a PCR primer that was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5070 TCATCTGGTGGCCACAGC 5087
|||||||||||| |||
Db 3 TCATCTGGTGGCCCTAGC 20

RESULT 1915
ABZ75647
ID ABZ75647 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75647;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Template (CTGA)6-A3 for second strand synthesis by HIV RT.
XX
KW DNA polymerization; drug susceptibility; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT;
KW ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2002103039-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-SE001155.
XX
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297773P.
XX
PA (CAVI-) CAVIDI TECH AB.
XX
PI Kaellander C, Pettersson I, Gronowitz S, Shao X;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-167535/16.
XX
PT Measuring DNA-dependent DNA polymerization in a biological sample, useful
PT for drug susceptibility testing, comprises measuring the amount of
PT incorporated modified deoxynucleoside triphosphate with the aid of a
PT labeled antibody.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to measuring DNA-dependent DNA polymerization in a
CC biological sample and involves measuring the amount of incorporated
CC modified deoxynucleoside triphosphate with the aid of the label of a
CC bound antibody. The method is useful in measuring DNA polymerization for
CC drug susceptibility testing. Sequences ABZ75637-647 represent different
CC templates used for second strand synthesis by HIV reverse transcriptase
CC (RT)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658
|||| |||||||||| |

```
Db          1 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18


RESULT 1916
ADJ13736/c
ID   ADJ13736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13736;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 863.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 863; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db         21 GGATGAGAGGTGGAGAGG 4


RESULT 1917
ADJ13035/c
ID   ADJ13035 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13035;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 162.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 162; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2437 GATGAGAAGGGGAGAGGT 2454
              |||||||  || |||||||
Db         21 GATGAGAGGGAGAGAGGT 4


RESULT 1918
ADJ13143/c
ID   ADJ13143 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13143;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 270.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
```

PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 270; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2437 GATGAGAAGGGGAGAGGT 2454
||||||| || |||||||
Db 21 GATGAGAGGGTGAGAGGT 4

RESULT 1919
ADJ13665/c
ID ADJ13665 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13665;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 792.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 792; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
|||||||| ||||||||
Db 20 GGATGAGAGCGGGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1920
ADJ13811/c
ID ADJ13811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13811;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 938.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA

PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 938; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
||||||| |||||||||
Db 18 GGATGAGGGGGGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1921
ADJ13111/c
ID ADJ13111 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13111;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 238.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 238; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
||||||| |||||||||
Db 18 GGATGAGGGGGGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1922
ADJ13628/c
ID ADJ13628 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13628;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 755.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 755; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the

```
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              |||||||| | |||||||
Db         21 GGATGAGAGGAGGAGAGG 4


RESULT 1923
ADJ13847/c
ID   ADJ13847 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13847;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 974.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 974; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              |||||||  |||||||||
Db         18 GGATGAGTGGGGGAGAGG 1


RESULT 1924
ADJ13629/c
ID   ADJ13629 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13629;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 756.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 756; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              |||||||| ||||||||
Db         20 GGATGAGAGAGGGAGAGG 3


RESULT 1925
ADJ13737/c
ID   ADJ13737 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13737;
```

```
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 864.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 864; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              ||||||||  ||||||||
Db         20 GGATGAGAGTGGGAGAGG 3


RESULT 1926
ADJ13075/c
ID   ADJ13075 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13075;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 202.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA   (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA   (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA   (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA   (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI   Garner HR,  Minna JD,  Luebke KJ,  Balog RP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT   Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT   to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT   different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 202; 210pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC   modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC   method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC   modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC   treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC   different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC   modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC   probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC   that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC   particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC   a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC   human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC   is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 13 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
              |||||||  |||||||||
Db         18 GGATGAGCGGGGGAGAGG 1


RESULT 1927
ADJ13664/c
ID   ADJ13664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ13664;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 791.
XX
KW   probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW   tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD   14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF   27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR   27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
```

PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 791; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
||||||||.|.|||||||
Db 21 GGATGAGAGGCGGAGAGG 4

RESULT 1928
ADJ13775/c
ID ADJ13775 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13775;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 902.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 902; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 13 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
|||||||.|||||||||
Db 18 GGATGAGCGGGGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1929
ADJ13147/c
ID ADJ13147 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13147;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 274.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 274; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical

CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2436 GGATGAGAAGGGGAGAGG 2453
||||||| |||||||||
Db 18 GGATGAGTGGGGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1930
ADJ13071/c
ID ADJ13071 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13071;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 198.
XX
KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 198; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2437 GATGAGAAGGGGAGAGGT 2454
||||||| || |||||||
Db 21 GATGAGAGGGCGAGAGGT 4

RESULT 1931
ABD25933
ID ABD25933 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABD25933;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4945.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4945; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

```
CC   or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC   reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC   pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC   inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC   with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC   inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC   distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC   transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC   The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC   thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC   the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       5391 TTAAAAAAATACAAAAAA 5408
              |||||||||  | ||||||
Db          3 TTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20


RESULT 1932
ADJ79204
ID   ADJ79204 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADJ79204;
XX
DT   06-MAY-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NOVX protein-related oligonucleotide SeqID296.
XX
KW   NOVX; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
KW   neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; thyromimetic; cardiant; gene-therapy;
KW   antisense-therapy; cancer; diabetes; obesity; endocrine disorder;
KW   CNS disorder; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KW   detection assay; screening assay; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
KW   predictive medicine; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US2004014053-A1.
XX
PD   22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF   01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
PR   03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
PR   08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
PR   09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
PR   13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
PR   14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
PR   17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
PR   17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
PR   20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313643P.
PR   20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
PR   21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314031P.
PR   23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
PR   29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
PR   31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
PR   17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322716P.
PR   21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
PR   03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
PR   05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
PR   05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
PR   19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
PR   15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
PR   15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
PR   16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
PR   28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
PR   29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
XX
PA   (ZERH/) ZERHUSEN B D.
PA   (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA   (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA   (MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA   (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA   (PENA/) PENA C E A.
PA   (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA   (LILL/) LI L.
PA   (BERG/) BERGHS C.
PA   (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA   (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA   (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA   (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA   (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
PA   (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA   (JIWW/) JI W.
PA   (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA   (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA   (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
PA   (GUOX/) GUO X S.
PA   (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA   (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA   (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA   (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA   (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.
PA   (ORTT/) ORT T.
PA   (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA   (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA   (AGEE/) AGEE M L.
PA   (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
PA   (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
PA   (DIPI/) DIPIPPO V A.
PA   (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA   (EISE/) EISEN A J.
PA   (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
PA   (GIOT/) GIOT L.
PA   (OOIC/) OOI C E.
PA   (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
PA   (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
PA   (HJAL/) HJALT T.
PA   (LIUX/) LIU X.
PA   (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA   (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA   (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
XX
PI   Zerhusen BD, Patturajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
PI   Pena CEA, Shimkets RA, Li L, Berghs C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
PI   Boldog FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Ji W, Gorman L, Vernet CAM;
PI   Leite MW, Guo XS, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach V, Burgess CE;
PI   Khramtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Agee ML, Chaudhuri A;
PI   Chant JS, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Gangolli EA, Giot L;
PI   Ooi CE, Rothenberg ME, Spaderna SK, Hjalt T, Liu X, Taupier RJ;
PI   Catterton E, Shenoy SG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-108206/11.
XX
PT   New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
PT   treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
PT   associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
PT   or CNS diseases.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 296; 250pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising a
CC   fully defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
CC   substitutions or at least 95% identity to 247 amino acids as given in the
CC   specification. The invention may be useful for the development of
CC   compounds with a cytostatic, antidiabetic, anorectic, cerebroprotective,
```

CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, thyromimetic or cardiant activity. In
CC addition, the disclosed sequences may prove useful for gene-therapy or
CC antisense-therapy. The invention may be useful for the diagnosis and
CC treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
CC the NOVX polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and endocrine,
CC CNS, cardiovascular and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
CC and predictive medicine. The present sequence is that of an
CC oligonucleotide which is related to the invention. Note: This sequence
CC does not appear (and is not referred to) in the printed specification but
CC was submitted with this specification and was obtained in electronic
CC format from the US patent office at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20040014053
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1951 GAGGTCCTGGGGTTCTCT 1968
||| ||||||||||||
Db 1 GAGAACCTGGGGTTCTCT 18

RESULT 1933
ADK00177
ID ADK00177 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK00177;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine pmn sequence tagged site PCR primer #13.
XX
KW nervous system; Tbce gene; CofE protein; tubulin-specific chaperone;
KW alpha-tubulin; beta-tubulin; progressive motor neuropathy; pmn;
KW chromosome 13; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
KW degenerative nerve disease; nerve injury; intoxication;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; neuropathy; multiple sclerosis;
KW ss; primer; PCR.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO2004020661-A2.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-DE002589.
XX
PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01039961.
XX
PA (MEDL-) MEDLNNOVA GES MEDIZINISCHE INNOVATIONEN.
XX
PI Sendtner M, Boemmel H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-227242/21.
XX
PT New mutant form of the Tbce gene, useful for identifying diagnostic and
PT therapeutic agents for degenerative nerve diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 1; 34pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid used in a test
CC system for discovering active agents for treating diseases of the nervous
CC system. The nucleic acid is a mutant form of the murine Tbce gene which
CC encodes the CofE protein, a tubulin-specific chaperone essential for
CC complexation of alpha- and beta-tubulins. The mutant gene has a T to G
CC alteration at position 1682, resulting in Gly rather than Trp at C-
CC terminal position 524 of the CofE protein (corresponding to position 527
CC of the human protein). This mutation is responsible for progressive motor
CC neuropathy (pmn) in mice. For diagnosis, a tissue sample or body fluid is
CC contacted with the identified diagnostic agent and binding determined,
CC qualitatively or (semi)quantitatively. The mutant Tbce gene may be
CC diagnosed by in vitro hybridisation to mutation-specific probes or by
CC using an antibody specific for the mutated protein. The system is
CC contacted with test compound and either the survival rate or the
CC formation of embryonal tubulin isoforms, class III beta-tubulin, ordered
CC tubulin aggregates, microtubuli and/or axons determined and optionally
CC compared with results of controls and/or of cells treated with a
CC reference compound. Compounds are selected if they increase cell survival
CC or modify formation of tubulin and/or axons. The novel mutation was
CC identified in pmn/pmn mice by typing a 31 cM region of chromosome 13. The
CC products of the invention have neuroprotective, nootropic and
CC antiparkinsonian activity and can be used and its derived peptide to
CC identify agents for diagnosis of degenerative nerve diseases and nerve
CC injury caused by intoxication and/or for treating nervous system
CC disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, neuropathy
CC and multiple sclerosis. Tbce or its mutants are also useful in diagnosing
CC and treating the disorders. This sequence represents an inverse PCR
CC primer used to amplify murine pmn candidate region sequence tagged sites
CC (STS) found in YAC and BAC clones.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4496 TACCTTCACCTCTGGATG 4513
||||||| |||||||||
Db 2 TACCTTCTTCTCTGGATG 19

RESULT 1934
ADN00292/c
ID ADN00292 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN00292;
XX
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat interferon-induced protein (IFN-IP) forward RT-PCR primer, SEQ:3.
XX
KW Ischaemia-related gene; ischaemic disorder; stroke;
KW middle cerebral artery occlusion; MCAO; rat; interferon-induced protein;
KW IFN-IP; expression analysis; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN KR2003081981-A.
XX
PD 22-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 15-APR-2002; 2002KR-00020455.
XX
PR 15-APR-2002; 2002KR-00020455.
XX
PA (SOHY/) SOH Y J.
XX
PI Soh YJ, Kang CH, Son NW, Kim YD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-222158/21.
XX
PT Ischemia-related genes including regenerating liver inhibitory factor-1,
PT interferon-induced protein, neurodegeneration-associated protein-1 and
PT neuronal pentraxin receptor gene for diagnosing ischemia.
XX
PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 3; 14pp; Korean.
XX
CC The invention relates to ischaemia-related genes, including those
CC encoding regenerating liver inhibitory factor-1 (RL/IF-1), interferon-
CC induced protein (IFN-IP), neurodegeneration-associated protein-1 (NDGAP-
CC 1), and neuronal pentraxin receptor (NPR). The genes of the invention are
CC useful in the prevention or treatment of ischaemic conditions such as

```
CC   stroke. Sequences ADN00290-ADN00303 represent reverse transcription-PCR
CC   (RT-PCR) primers used in an example of the invention to analyse the
CC   expression of various genes in a rat model of middle cerebral artery
CC   occlusion (MCAO).
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2218 CCCCAGCTCAGAGACCTC 2235
              |||||| ||||| |||||
Db         21 CCCCAGTTCAGACACCTC 4


RESULT 1935
ADO16729/c
ID   ADO16729 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADO16729;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma related primer, SEQ ID 991.
XX
KW   Human; 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; stage 4S; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO2004039975-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF   30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013932.
XX
PR   30-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00316586.
XX
PA   (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
PA   (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX
PI   Nakagawara A,  Ohira M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-390323/36.
XX
PT   Novel nucleic acid obtained from 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma
PT   cells useful for prognosing and determining progress stage of
PT   neuroblastomas.
XX
PS   Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 991; 455pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human nucleic acid sequences (I;
CC   ADO15739-ADO15912) obtained from 4 synthesis-period (stage 4S) of
CC   neuroblastoma cell. (I) is useful for prognosing and determining the
CC   progress stage of 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma. The present
CC   sequence is a primer, used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4406 AGAAAGATGAGACTCTGG 4423
              |||||| || ||||||||
Db         19 AGAAAGCTGGGACTCTGG 2


RESULT 1936
ADO61414/c
ID   ADO61414 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADO61414;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ATP1A2 DNA PCR primer #18.
XX
KW   Human; Na/K pump alpha 2 subunit; Na/K human pump; ATPase; ATP1A2;
KW   chromosome 1; migraine disorder; migraine;
KW   alternating hemiplegia of childhood; hemiplegia; PCR; primer; ss;
KW   antimigraine.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2004046377-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF   12-NOV-2003; 2003WO-EP012635.
XX
PR   15-NOV-2002; 2002IT-RM000576.
XX
PA   (SANR-) FOND CENT SAN RAFFAELE DEL MONTE TABOR.
XX
PI   Casari G,  De Fusco M,  Marconi R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2004-420637/39.
XX
PT   New alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K pump, useful in diagnosing and treating
PT   pathologies associated with migraine or with alternating hemiplegia of
PT   childhood.
XX
PS   Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 18; 39pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising at least one segment
CC   of the gene encoding a functional portion or the gene-regulating region
CC   of the alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K pump (ATPase, ATP1A2), for use in the
CC   diagnosis of or in genetic therapy of pathologies associated with
CC   migraine or with alternating hemiplegia of childhood. The invention also
CC   relates to a method for detecting in an individual at least one mutation
CC   in the gene encoding the alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K human pump (ATPase,
CC   ATP1A2) located on chromosome 1, associated with migraine disorders, at
CC   least one pair of oligonucleotides for the exponential amplification
CC   reaction of at least one segment of the gene encoding the alpha 2 subunit
CC   of the Na/K human pump (ATPase, ATP1A2), in which the segment encodes a
CC   functional portion or a gene-regulating portion of the subunit and a
CC   method for identifying an agonist or antagonist agent of the Na/K human
CC   pump (ATPase, ATP1A2) or its functional portion or a gene-regulating
CC   portion of the subunit. The nucleic acids, proteins and methods are
CC   useful in diagnosing and treating pathologies associated with migraine or
CC   with alternating hemiplegia of childhood. This sequence represents a PCR
CC   primer used to amplify human ATP1A2 DNA of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.9%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1179 CAGAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1196
              ||||| |||||||||| ||
Db         18 CAGAGGAAGAGAGAGGGA 1


RESULT 1937
ADO85851
ID   ADO85851 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADO85851;
XX
DT   26-AUG-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Colon carcinoma candidate 3 gene primer, SEQ ID No 59.
XX
KW   overexpressed; human cancer cell; cytostatic; immunostimulant;
```

KW gene therapy; cancer; colon; pancreas; breast; ovary; lung;
KW immune response; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004046342-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 20-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037206.
XX
PR 20-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427564P.
XX
PA (BIOG-) BIOGEN IDEC INC.
XX
PI Mclachlan K, Gately DP;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420627/39.
XX
PT New ligands, useful in diagnosing and treating cancer, e.g. cancer of the
PT colon, pancreas, breast, ovary or lung.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 59; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acids and proteins
CC overexpressed by human cancer cells. The invention further comprises: a
CC primer mixture comprising primers that result in the specific
CC amplification of the isolated nucleic acid; an antigen expressed by human
CC cancer cells comprising an antigen encoded by the isolated nucleic acid,
CC an antigen having the sequence of 273 or 234 amino acids, or a fragment
CC or variant of both antigens; a monoclonal antibody or its antigen-binding
CC fragment that specifically binds to a cancer antigen; a diagnostic kit,
CC for detecting cancer, comprising the isolated nucleic acid, or a
CC monoclonal antibody and a detectable label; a method of detecting cancer;
CC and a method for treating cancer in a subject. The nucleic acids and
CC proteins, methods and compositions have cytostatic and immunostimulant
CC activities. The nucleic acids may be used to treat disorders by gene
CC therapy. The nucleic acids and proteins, methods and compositions are
CC useful in diagnosing and treating cancer, e.g. cancer of the colon,
CC pancreas, breast, ovary or lung, and in inducing an immune response. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 711 GCAGCGGGCCTGGGACCT 728
||||| ||||||| ||||
Db 4 GCAGCTGGCCTGGTACCT 21

RESULT 1938
AAL47122
ID AAL47122 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAL47122;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Pyrin domain containing protein coding sequence PCR primer JT1500.
XX
KW Pyrin domain; PYD domain; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antipsoriatic; antibacterial; virucide;
KW neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiasthmatic;
KW nephrotropic; osteopathic; nootropic; intracellular signal transduction;
KW inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; infection; psoriasis; asthma;
KW arteriosclerosis; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; sarcoidosis;
KW osteoarthritis; glomerulonephritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200240668-A2.
XX
PD 23-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP012545.
XX
PR 15-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056687.
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01059595.
XX
PA (APOT-) APOTECH RES & DEV LTD.
XX
PI Tschopp J, Martinon F;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-427093/45.
XX
PT New DNA encoding protein with pyrin domain, useful for treating diseases
PT involving impaired signal transduction, particularly inflammation, also
PT proteins and antibodies.
XX
PS Example; Page 49; 116pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates the DNA and their encoded proteins, where
CC the proteins contain at least one PYD (pyrin) domain. These can be used
CC to treat diseases associated with impaired intracellular signal
CC transduction, particularly inflammation such as psoriasis,
CC arteriosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections (particularly meningitis
CC and pneumonia), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma,
CC sarcoidosis, glomerulonephritis and osteoarthritis, and also Alzheimer's
CC and Parkinson's diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate a coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAGAG 1635
||||||||||| ||| |
Db 6 TACTTCAGCTGCTGAGTG 23

RESULT 1939
AAT27908
ID AAT27908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT27908;
XX
DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer HBH(AG)8.5.
XX
KW Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KW adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KW amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KW genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9617082-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX
PA (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX
PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.

```
XX
PT   Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT   polymorphism esp. in micro:satellite regions.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX
CC   Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC   microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC   fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC   primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
CC   differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC   consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC   directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC   segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
CC   flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
CC   modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
CC   useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
CC   germplasm comparisons
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   82.4%;  Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    0;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1182 AGAAAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1198
              :::|||||||||||||||
Db          1 HBHAAGAGAGAGAGAGA 17


RESULT 1940
AAV30490/c
ID   AAV30490 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   AAV30490;
XX
DT   14-OCT-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Canine beta-3 adrenergic receptor sense primer RT28.
XX
KW   Canine; beta-adrenergic receptor; brown adipose tissue; probe; human;
KW   hybridisation; ligand; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Canis familiaris.
XX
PN   WO9735973-A2.
XX
PD   02-OCT-1997.
XX
PF   26-MAR-1997;   97WO-FR000537.
XX
PR   26-MAR-1996;   96FR-00003730.
XX
PA   (VETI-) VETIGEN.
XX
PI   Lenzen G,  Pietri-Rouxel F,  Drumare M,  Strosberg AD;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-032136/03.
XX
PT   Canine beta 2 and beta 3 adrenergic receptors and coding sequences -
PT   useful for identifying specific ligands and (ant)agonists to develop
PT   specific treatments for obesity in dogs.
XX
PS   Claim 17; Page 52; 79pp; French.
XX
CC   Primers AAV30470-V30490 were used for sequencing the coding region of the
CC   canine beta 3-adrenergic receptor (RA-Ca-b3) gene (AAV30469). RA-Ca-b3
CC   has been implicated in obesity and obesity-related metabolic disorders
CC   e.g. diabetes. The canine version of RA-Ca-b3 can be used to develop
CC   treatments specific for dogs. The sequence can also be used in
CC   differential screening for ligands for RA-Ca-b3 as compared to the beta-2
CC   adrenergic receptor (AAW44932)
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.4;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   93.8%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 1633
              ||||||||||| |||
Db         17 TACTTCAGCTGCTGAG 2


RESULT 1941
AAT09139/c
ID   AAT09139 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   AAT09139;
XX
DT   02-AUG-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   HTLV-1/tax construct sense primer binds bases 718-737.
XX
KW   Suppression; nuclear factor kappa-B; primer; septic shock; cytokine;
KW   immune response; retrovirus; infection; HIV; antisense; translation; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    17. .18
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
FT   misc_feature    18. .19
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
XX
PN   WO9535032-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-1995.
XX
PF   19-AUG-1994;   94WO-US009350.
XX
PR   20-AUG-1993;   93US-00110161.
XX
PA   (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI   Nerenberg MI,  Kitajima I;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-058150/06.
XX
PT   New anti:sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against nuclear factor-kappa B subunit
PT   mRNA - used to suppress NF-kB dependent processes in individuals, e.g.
PT   septic shock.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 15; 52pp; English.
XX
CC   The oligonucleotide AAT09138-40 were used in an assay to test for
CC   inhibition of translation of the tax protein and transactivation of the
CC   HTLV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) in a HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct in mouse
CC   fibroblastic tumours generated in transgenic mice overexpressing the tax
CC   protein. The oligonucleotides acts to suppress tax protein translation
CC   which cannot then activate the HTLV-1 LTR and leading to a suppression of
CC   potential tumourogenic growth of cells. This sense oligonucleotide
CC   corresp. to bases 718-737 of an HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct (see Nerenberg
CC   et al., Science, 237: 1324 (1987). Similarly a novel method of
CC   suppressing nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kB) dependent processes such as
CC   septic shock or disorders mediated by immune or cytokine responses or
CC   retroviral infections, partic. HIV, comprises novel antisense
CC   oligonucleotides (AAT09134-7) targeted to translational start site
CC   sequences (AAT09130-3) of NF-kB such that translation from the start site
CC   on the NF-kB mRNA is prevented
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.4;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   93.8%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
              ||| ||||||||||||
Db         18 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 3


RESULT 1942
AAT09138
ID   AAT09138 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   AAT09138;
XX
DT   02-AUG-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   HTLV-1/tax construct antisense primer binds bases 718-737.
XX
KW   Suppression; nuclear factor kappa-B; primer; septic shock; cytokine;
KW   immune response; retrovirus; infection; HIV; antisense; translation; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    11. .13
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "translational initiation codon"
FT   misc_feature    17. .18
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
FT   misc_feature    18. .19
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
XX
PN   WO9535032-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-1995.
XX
PF   19-AUG-1994;   94WO-US009350.
XX
PR   20-AUG-1993;   93US-00110161.
XX
PA   (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI   Nerenberg MI,  Kitajima I;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-058150/06.
XX
PT   New anti:sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against nuclear factor-kappa B subunit
PT   mRNA - used to suppress NF-kB dependent processes in individuals, e.g.
PT   septic shock.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 15; 52pp; English.
XX
CC   The oligonucleotide primers AAT09138-40 were used in an assay to test for
CC   inhibition of translation of the tax protein and transactivation of the
CC   HTLV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) in a HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct in mouse
CC   fibroblastic tumours generated in transgenic mice overexpressing the tax
CC   protein. The oligonucleotides acts to suppress tax protein translation
CC   which cannot then activate the HTLV-1 LTR and leading to a suppression of
CC   potential tumourogenic growth of cells. This antisense oligonucleotide is
CC   targeted to bases 718-737 of an HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct (see Nerenberg
CC   et al., Science, 237: 1324 (1987). Similarly a novel method of
CC   suppressing nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kB) dependent processes such as
CC   septic shock or disorders mediated by immune or cytokine responses or
CC   retroviral infections, partic. HIV, comprises novel antisense
CC   oligonucleotides (AAT09134-7) targeted to translational start site
CC   sequences (AAT09130-3) of NF-kB such that translation from the start site
CC   on the NF-kB mRNA is prevented
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.4;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   93.8%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
              ||| ||||||||||||
Db          2 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 17


RESULT 1943
AAT63656
ID   AAT63656 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   AAT63656;
XX
DT   06-JUN-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligo disclosed in patent about Anti-HTLV antisense therapy.
XX
KW   antisense; complementary; tax gene; inhibit; HTLV-1;
KW   human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1; viral antigen expression; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP09052898-A.
XX
PD   25-FEB-1997.
XX
PF   09-AUG-1995;   95JP-00224606.
XX
PR   09-AUG-1995;   95JP-00224606.
XX
PA   (SOYA-) SOYAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-197252/18.
XX
PT   Anti-HTLV-1 anti-sense oligo:nucleotide - is complementary to region of
PT   tax gene from human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 and inhibits viral
PT   antigen expression.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 9; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   Oligonucleotides having a partial sequence consisting of at least 15
CC   bases of AAT63641 (an antisense oligo complementary to a region of the
CC   tax gene which can inhibit human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-
CC   1) viral antigen expression) are claimed. In an example, six antisense
CC   oligos were designed, T1-T6 (AAT63650-55) and were compared to six oligos
CC   derived from other regions of HTLV-1, i.e. SJ1 (splice junction), P1
CC   (p21), R1 (rex), RR1 (rex response element), E1 (env) and G1 (gag), four
CC   reference oligonucleotides TIS (tax-sense), HC (dC20), HT (dT20)
CC   (AAT63647-49) and a random 20mer (RAN) in a HTLV-1 virus antigen
CC   expression inhibiting test. Oligonucleotide T1 gave the best results. The
CC   present sequence is an oligonucleotide disclosed in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.4;  DB 1;  Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity   93.8%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
              ||| ||||||||||||
Db          2 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 17


RESULT 1944
ACC45203
ID   ACC45203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACC45203;
XX
DT   16-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE   Human NAC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:63.
XX
KW   Human; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW   antisense therapy; NAC; DEFCAP; hyperproliferative disease; apoptosis;
KW   death effector filament-forming CED4-like apoptosis protein;
KW   neurological disease; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW   phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
XX
PN   WO2003024988-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029664.
XX
PR   19-SEP-2001; 2001US-00956712.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-354583/33.
XX
PT   New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of NAC or
PT   for treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of
PT   NAC, e.g. hyperproliferative disease or neurological disease.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 76; 147pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NAC, where the compound
CC   specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding NAC and
CC   inhibits the expression of NAC. The compound specifically hybridises with
CC   at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding NAC. Also described: (1) a composition comprising (I)
CC   and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
CC   NAC in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with
CC   (I); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC   with NAC comprising administering (I) to the animal so that expression of
CC   NAC is inhibited. (I) has cytostatic, nootropic, neuroprotective and
CC   antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense therapy. The
CC   antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the expression of NAC,
CC   and for treating a disease or condition associated with expression of
CC   NAC, e.g. hyperproliferative disease, neurological disease, or a disease
CC   or disorder arising from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are also
CC   useful as research reagents and kits, or for diagnostics, therapeutics
CC   and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC   tumour formation. NAC is also known as a death effector filament-forming
CC   CED4-like apoptosis protein (DEFCAP). NAC is located on human chromosome
CC   17p13. The present sequence represents a human NAC chimeric
CC   phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is given in the
CC   exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.4;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity  93.8%;  Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 1633
              ||||||||||| |||
Db          5 TACTTCAGCTGCTGAG 20


RESULT 1945
ABZ86076/c
ID   ABZ86076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ86076;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1318; 872pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC   of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC   receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC   lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC   lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.2;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity  84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
```

```
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGC 2659
              ||||||| || || |||||
Db         20 CTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2


RESULT 1946
ABD22306/c
ID   ABD22306 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABD22306;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human stanniocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1318.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW   respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW   surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW   analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW   beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW   respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW   emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW   pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT   oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT   nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT   bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS   Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1318; 763pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC   comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC   bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC   reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC   surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC   oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC   expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC   dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC   The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC   device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC   instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC   of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC   analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC   beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC   treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC   composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC   or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC   reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC   pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC   inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC   with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC   inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC   distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC   hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC   transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC   The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC   thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC   the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC   e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC   prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.2;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGC 2659
              ||||||| || || |||||
Db         20 CTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2


RESULT 1947
ABZ88040/c
ID   ABZ88040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ88040;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3282; 872pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
```

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3297 GGAGCTAGACCTGCAGCAG 3315
|||||| || |||| ||||
Db 20 GGAGCTGGAACTGCTGCAG 2

RESULT 1948
ABD24270/c
ID ABD24270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24270;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3282.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3282; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3297 GGAGCTAGACCTGCAGCAG 3315
|||||| || |||| ||||
Db 20 GGAGCTGGAACTGCTGCAG 2

RESULT 1949
ADC84334/c
ID ADC84334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC84334;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus type CP8034 detection oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN EP1302550-A1.
XX
PD 16-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
PI Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
PI Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
PT Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
PT the virus.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 564; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
CC and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX

```
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.2;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2110 CTGATGCAGCAGATGAAGC 2128
              |||  |||||||||| |||
Db         19 CTGCAGCAGCAGATGTAGC 1


RESULT 1950
ADF44236/c
ID   ADF44236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADF44236;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   HPV CP8034 detecting probe M830402.
XX
KW   detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN   JP2002360271-A.
XX
PD   17-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.
XX
PR   04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.
XX
PA   (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-600935/57.
XX
PT   A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
PT   of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
PT   composition for the detection.
XX
PS   Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 593; 166pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
CC   subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
CC   comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
CC   on first part of the carrier and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
CC   second part of carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
CC   hybridise with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
CC   identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. ADF43644-
CC   ADF44289 represent oligonucleotide probes used in the method of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.2;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       2110 CTGATGCAGCAGATGAAGC 2128
              |||  |||||||||| |||
Db         19 CTGCAGCAGCAGATGTAGC 1


RESULT 1951
AAA64532/c
ID   AAA64532 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC   AAA64532;
XX
DT   02-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer G2 used to amplify exon 2 of human FEZ1 gene.
XX
KW   Human; FEZ1 gene; tumour suppressor gene; 8p22; cancer; tumour growth;
KW   tumour proliferation; tubulin; microtubule; protein EF1-gamma;
KW   tubulin polymerisation disorder; mitosis initiation; cell proliferation;
KW   cell growth; cell shape; cell rigidity; cell motility; DNA replication;
KW   tumorigenesis; tumour survival; metastasis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200050565-A2.
XX
PD   31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF   25-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004950.
XX
PR   25-FEB-1999;   99US-0121537P.
XX
PA   (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI   Croce CM,  Ishii H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-558396/51.
XX
PT   New polynucleotide homologous with a portion of one strand of the human
PT   FEZ1 gene, useful for alleviating abnormal cell proliferation such as
PT   cancer.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 45; 255pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAA64531-32 were used to amplify a fragment of the human FEZ1
CC   gene. FEZ1 is a tumour suppressor gene, located at chromosome location
CC   8p22. Decreased or no expression of FEZ1 is detected in a variety of
CC   cancer cells. Expression of FEZ1 inhibits tumour growth and
CC   proliferation. FEZ1 also interacts with tubulin, with microtubules, and
CC   with protein EF1-gamma. Post-translational phosphorylation and
CC   dephosphorylation modulates the effect of the FEZ1 protein. Inhibitors of
CC   FEZ1 gene expression are useful for inducing cells to proliferate.
CC   Compounds which modulate FEZ1 association with tubulin are useful for
CC   alleviating tubulin hyper- or hypo- polymerisation disorders, such as
CC   those associated with aberrant initiation of mitosis, modulation of the
CC   initiation and rate of cell proliferation and cell growth, modulation of
CC   cell shape, cell rigidity, cell motility, rate and stage of cellular DNA
CC   replication, intracellular distribution of organelles, metastatic
CC   potential of cell and cellular transformation from a non-cancerous to
CC   cancerous phenotype. Compounds which modulate FEZ1 binding and
CC   phosphorylation are also useful for alleviating a disorder, such as
CC   tumorigenesis, tumour survival, growth and metastasis
XX
SQ   Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.3%;  Score 14.2;  DB 1;  Length 22;
  Best Local Similarity   84.2%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        573 GAAGGAGGAGCTGAAGGAG 591
              | || |||||||| |||||
Db         20 GGAGCAGGAGCTGCAGGAG 2


RESULT 1952
AAV95047
ID   AAV95047 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   AAV95047;
XX
DT   24-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 51.
XX
KW   Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW   hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW   autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW   graft rejection; ss.
```

XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT Ribozymes targetted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
PT autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 61pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       2640 CCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGC 2656
              ||: |||:||: |:||
Db          2 CCUUCAGCUGCUCCUGC 18
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Search completed: November 2, 2004, 10:23:24
Job time : 134 secs